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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,260—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1901.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 1,872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., large size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 65, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.



GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.
LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & O WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANOBS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Glass Insulators	" 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

NASIK SANITARIUM.

DONATIONS are earnestly solicited for (a) The ENDOWMENT FUND, (b) The BUILDING FUND, and (c) For GENERAL WORKING EXPENSES. The COTTAGES are now all FULL and many applicants have been disappointed in consequence.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (IN ENGLAND)

CHANCERY DIVISION

MR. JUSTICE BYRNE.

In the matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1862
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA and the EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 10th day of December, 1900, made by Mr. JUSTICE BYRNE in the above matters a Third and Final Return of 3 1-4d. per Share was directed to be paid to all those Contributories who had paid their Calls in full and the amounts due to the Contributories resident in India are now payable at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Standard Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, the Agents of the Official Liquidator and unless the amount payable to such Contributories are applied for in Bombay on or before the 31st day of July, 1901, and also the Share Certificates receipts for Calls and all evidence of title produced to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, within the same period the amounts not received or claimed will after that date be remitted to England and the Official Liquidator will apply to the Court for an Order to close the Liquidation when such amounts will be paid into Court or otherwise dealt with as the Court may think fit.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1901.

FRESHFIELDS,
New Bank Buildings,
31 Old Jewry, London, England.
for ROBERT STRAY,
Official Liquidator, 107 Wool Exchange,
Coleman Street, London, England.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD. THE FUNDS

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 3RD DON TAD CROSS LANE, OR KHADACK STREET, AND DHARAVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties on the following days and hours on each day on the premises respectively, under instructions from N.C. Macleod, Esqr., Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 398 of 1898, re Estate of Peerbhoy Damjee, the following properties mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Damjee, under the powers of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage:—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground admeasuring 116 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 7032, Old Survey No. 337 and new Survey No. 2925, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, or Khadackstreet, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 2065 and 1725, and Street Nos. 29, 31, 33, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public street commonly known as Dubra Gully, on or towards the west by the house of Moolji Dewraj, on or towards the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Street, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

On THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the south side of and fronting on the Dharavi Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district then of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, containing about 340 feet in length from east to west at one end, and about 22) feet at the other end, and about 270 feet in breadth from north to south at one end, and about 195 feet at the other end, such measurements as aforesaid being approximate; and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Chand Moolji, on or towards the west partly by the property formerly of Madhavrao Bhaskerji, and now of Peerbhoy Damji, which was 14 feet in breadth, and partly by the property of Jacio Simao Bhoer, on or towards the north by the property of the said Madhavrao Bhaskerji and partly by the property belonging to Sao Minguel Church, and which said land was registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 149 and 17, with the buildings and factories standing thereon.

On FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., on the premisses.

Firstly.—All those several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground now forming one plot of ground with the messuage, tenements, chawls erections and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharavi, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the Dharavi Public Road, containing by approximate admeasurement in all 7,211 square yards or thereabouts, and which said several pieces or parcels of land or ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 13 and 37, 1, 4, 11, and 36 and 41, and under new Nos. 15778 and 15325, 15753 15829, 15759, 15773, and 15823, and 16531, and which said messuages and buildings were assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 112A, and 134, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Megel. Munoo and partly by the Government ground; on or towards the west by the Tannery of Syed Ahmed Mairs and Company, on or towards the north by the seashore, and on or towards the south by the Dharavi Road and the property of Jaitoa Nagia, and the same formerly were in the occupation of Valum Mohidin Fukrooddin and others, and are now in the occupation of the vender.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements, chawl, erection and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Dharavi, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dharavi Road, containing by approximate admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No, and which said messuages and buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No , and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the village site, on or towards the west and north by the property of Jankeya Aitwa, and on or towards the south by Dharavi Road, and the same formerly were in the occupation of the said Valum Mohidin Fukroodin and others, and now are in the occupation of the said Fakir Mahomed Mustan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the title deeds, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office, No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, May 28th, 1901

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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What's the matter with your CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

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CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—
THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,
and will be received up to the end of May,

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.
PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.
Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
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WANTED.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem: employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............ ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, MAY 27.

ALL markets closed for Whitsuntide holidays.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000	bales.
Do. last year	2,300	,,
Exports to Great Britain........	2,000	,,
Do. Continent	8,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands........................	8 1-4 =	plus 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	7·36 =	.. 10
Do. Do. Dec.	7·04 =	.. 10
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	unchanged
Exchange in London at New York	4·83 1-4	,,

SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HAMBURG, MAY 6.

Last week's was a firm Market for sugar. America, which had not bought for a long time, began to buy a fortnight ago and steadily increased her purchases. In consequence of the unusually firm tendency in sugar in America, with prices going steadily higher, it is tolerably certain that the Trust will continue to buy in the coming weeks. There is a report that the United States intend to admit Cuban Sugar free, but in regard to that we must remember that there is not a sack of sugar yet available in Cuba. The American import duty for Cuban Sugar is at present five marks per hundredweight, and as soon as this duty is taken off, the Cubans will get five marks more for their sugar. Therefore, it is likely that these gentlemen will hold the balances in hand as well as this season's produce, amounting together to about 300,000 tons. It is very probable that the Trust has secured all the sugar lying in Cuba, and the next season's harvest as well and it will lie there until the duty is taken off. However that may be, European countries will now get rid of their surplus.

There can be very little doubt that, although the present harvest is the largest we have ever had, stocks on hand are almost exhausted, and prices will rise; there being no surplus fresh shipments will have to be paid for at a higher price. There was a general belief that when the new English duty came into force, the export of sugar to England would cease, but in reality since the imposition of the tax the import of sugar has continued. Sugar is still exported in larger quantities to the East, and this taken in connection with the raising of the duty in Japan last October shows that the Eastern demand is largely on the increase. The export demand for sugar is this year so great that far the greater number of the German and Austrian refineries have sold their produce up to the end of the season. The supplies however in sight and in ships in the chief countries of the world are greater this year than for the past two years.

COFFEE.

According to the best statistics, visible Coffee balances are less by 6,000 tons than they were on 1st April. But besides visible there are always invisible stocks and these are certainly less than at the same time last year. Since the beginning of this season in Europe and North America 714,335 tons were delivered against 776,570 in the same time last year. The difference does not prove that less was consumed this year, but the consumption has gone on more steadily and we are assured on all sides that the balances are considerably less than in past years, and we may therefore reckon on a good local business in coffee. In continuation of the imports from Brazil in the middle of April, considerable advances were bought and these shipments are now on the way, from Brazil, from Rio and from Santos specially. On 1st. April we had 1,151,000 bags, now there are only 889,000, and a further reduction will soon be made. The situation in Brazil has not changed. According to the statements of the Brazilian Government a progressive improvement of State finances is to be expected and with it a slow rise in exchange. In the interests of a solid recovery of the market, it is to be wished that the present price of coffee and the low exchange should continue somewhat longer, for then a number of coffee plantations would be ruined, and overproduction for years would be put an end to. At what price the limits of possible production are reached is not easy to say, but it is certain that this price limit is already considerably underwritten.

COTTON.

With regard to the next harvest the news is not very favourable. In America in most districts there is dry weather. From many places, specially in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina complaint come that rain is needed. According to reports from Texas, dry hot days and cold nights were delaying the growth. In Alabama the situation is not good and the plants are suffering from want of sap. There is a ten per cent. increase in the planting, and if favourable weather came for the development of the plants, complaints from some districts would cease. Last week the market was very weak on account of heavy arrivals and the bad business doing. 105,000 bales of American cotton were received against 60,000 and 73,000 bales in the same period of the two past years. Though a few weeks ago an estimate of 10 1-2 millions for the new harvest was considered absurd that figure has still to be reckoned with. The cotton states of North America have still unusually large balances on hand, and these stocks must in the coming weeks and months be brought to market so that we shall have heavy arrivals and heavy offers in sight. Unless the unexpected happens there is no hope of improvement in prices. We must not forget that the present price of cotton is high. A few weeks ago England was jubilant over a notable improvement in business yet this improvement seems to have been deceptive and we hear nothing of it this week. As a reason for a possible improvement people say that the unrealised stocks are smaller this year than las. As far as raw cotton and the Continent are concerned this may be partially true, but it is just as true that the spinning-mills have large stocks of ready goods in hand. In order not to throw away these stocks which cannot be sold at the low market price, some mills have tried to arrange with their raw cotton suppliers and have succeeded.

The following is the movement of the crop from 1st September.

	1901.	1900.
In Harbour	6,851,000	6,236,000
Nett in the Country	997,000	1,199,000
Southern Supply	998,000	1,045,000
Inland places	441,000	27,000
Total......	9,287,000	8,453,000

PETROLEUM.

Last week prices for petroleum went down 20 per cent. and we are approaching the price at which buyers will show an inclination to lay in stocks. This lowering in price is caused by the weakness of the Russian market. There seem to be large balances in Russia specially of lighting oil for which there is no call at present. The export of Petroleum will soon recover, for the autumn and winter consumption have to be provided for and it is already announced from America that a large number of tank steamers are engaged for the coming weeks. The petroleum excitement in Texas still continues and is if anything greater. Every man, from the small clerk up, buys shares and it is very improbable that the dozens of companies that daily come into existence can continue to pay dividends. There is enough oil found, but as we have always stated, is is not suited for lighting purposes, and there will be very little call for it. If it be not consumed or sold it must be stored. But for this there must be installations of which there are none in Texas.

THE Athenæum Club was practically founded early in the reign of George IV by John Wilson Croker, and his bust, by Chantrey, has just been placed in the hall. The great, immediate, and continued success of the Athenæum from its earliest days was due in a considerable measure to Croker's indefatigable efforts.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 8-24m., 7-54a. Low water, 1-31m., 1-37a. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and per extra s.s. "Salozie," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Thursday.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed yesterday in memory of the sorrowful death of Sheth Lakhamidas Khimji, J. P., Hindoo Social Reformer.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dadu Appaji, a Hindu, was indicted for rash and negligent driving. Inspector William Chambers, who prosecuted, stated that at a quarter to three on Saturday last, the accused was driving a bullock cart outside the Government Dock Yard at the rate of about eight or ten miles an hour. The bullocks were galloping. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that he had no right to drive in the manner in which he was driving. He was fined Rs. 10.

POISONED BY AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nanjunda Mudaliar, a Madrassi aged 35. The deceased was a cloth-merchant. He lived in a hotel in Chunam Kiln Road, and was an opium-eater. On Saturday morning, he was found lying in his bed in an unconscious condition, and on a doctor being called, he pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. The deceased was immediately removed to the hospital, where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had poisoned himself by an overdose of opium.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of April last 4 horses were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 7 horses and 2 buffaloes and 40 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month, 235 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals 16 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 11 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on May 26, says:—A special general meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday evening at 6 p. m., under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Himantlal Dherajram, C.E., for the purpose of nominating representatives to vote for a candidate for nomination in the Bombay Legislative Council. Out of thirty-three Councillors, thirty-one were present as follows: Rao Bahadurs Himatlal Dherajram and Munsukhram Mulji, Colonel Anderson, I.M.S., Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, Drs. Jiwraj G. Doshi, Naorosji K. Kalianwala, Pitambar K. Patel, Joseph Benjamin, and Nanabhai K. Modi, Messrs. V. T. Agashe, B.A. L.C.E., L. M. Wadia, B.A., Mulchand Asharam, L.L.B., Keshawlal Motilal, Somnath Bhuderdas, Dulsukhram Hargowandas, Navalshanker Narsiprasad, Mohanlal Maganlal, Nariman K. Kothawala, Kamanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., Dr. Behramji H. Nanavaty, F.R.C.S., Sheth Chineebhai Madhawlal, R.B. Trimbakrai Varajrai, Seth Chimanlal Nagindas, Dr. Soloman Ibrahimji, M.B., Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjawala, Mr. Rukmudin Shahbudin, Kaji Salaudin, Mr. Amirudin Husanpir, and Sheth Amrutlal Vadilal.

At first it was proposed by Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjawala, who was supported by several members that the voting should be open. While some were in favour of ballotting. The president took the sense of the meeting, when eventually it was found that a majority were in favour of open voting. The president ruled accordingly. When the votes were recorded by the members, it was found that the first nineteen mentioned above were appointed delegates as they had a larger majority. All these are said to be in favour of the Honourable Gokaldas K. Parekh.

Chaganlal Sooonderjee, editor of the "Kattyawar Himaiti," stood charged with defaming a Hindu lady named Jekore, wife of Nattu Kika, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai N. Nanavaty, the City Magistrate. Complainant belongs to the caste of Nudich Brahmins, which, at present, is divided into two factions. The editor pleaded that the imputation was made in good faith and for public good. The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer six months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. F. C. Flemming, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police force, took charge of the office of Police Inspector in the city, from Rao Bahadur Mausukhram Mulji, who has been appointed extra Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ahmedabad.

The total mortality of the city, ending 24th instant, was 147 and births registered during the same week were 29. Fever, as usual, had the highest figure, viz, 116, while the number of deaths caused by various other deseases, was insignificant.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Mancharji Byramji Merchant has been appointed extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Thana, vice Mr. Vishnoo Mahadeo Tilak, transferred to Sholapoor. Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, B.A., L.L.B., Pleader of the Civil Court of Bhivudi, passed in Gujrati lately.

A special general meeting of Thana Municipality will be held to-morrow to nominate two delegates to give votes for the election of a member for the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay for the Northern Division.

Under instructions received from Government the members of office establishment of the Civil Courts in the Thana and Kolaba Districts are being transferred from one station to another. It is ordered that no office member will remain at one station more than five years.

A smart shower of rain accompanied by hail passed over Bhivudi on Monday last. Plague has re-appeared in Bhivudi lately. The inhabitants are residing outside the town.

Three third class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from the train, at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at this station.

A police sepoy named Ganpat Sindia was tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana for stealing a watch worth Rs. 15 belonging to his comrade and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Fourteen births (ten males and four females) and fourteen deaths were registered; and no plague case occurred in Thana during the past week. There were three cases of plague and three deaths at Moolgaon in Bassien during the same period.

Rain during week:—Maximum 49 cents. at Bhivudi; minimum 25 cents. at Shapoor. Price of bhat (food-grain) varies from 8 seers per rupee at Vada and Bhivudi to 12 seers at Kalyan and Salsette. The following allotment has been sanctioned:—Rs. 1,500 for gratuitous village relief in the Thana District.

The thermometer readings ranged from 86 to 96 degrees in the shade yesterday.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	3	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	3	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	7	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	29	19	129
Total plague deaths to date	95,956	80,161	
Same date last year	37	18	159

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

IT is much too early in the day yet, writes the "Pioneer," to say with any precision when the new frontier province will be started as a separate administration. Much has been done in the past two months by the Committee composed of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Colonel Deane, Messrs Bunbury and O'Dwyer, to work out details of the scheme, and the reports from the Punjab Government and Colonel Deane will shortly be sent in to the Government of India. It should be remembered that not merely have the actual boundaries of the province to be definitely fixed, but important matter connected with finance, recruitment of officers, arrangements concerning departments, such as jails, medical, public works, judicial, education, settlement, etc., have all to be carefully considered, and a working scheme framed. The main points have practically been settled now, and the Government of India should be able next month to address the Secretary of State regarding final proposals. When these have been considered and digested at home, the formal sanction to the formation of the administration will be forthcoming. It is to be hoped there will be no unnecessay delay, as it is most desriable that the Agent to the Governnor-General should take up his duties, some time in the cold weather so as to permit of his being actually on the forntier for some months while touring is possible. Colonel Deane would thus be able to visit all the important places in the province, and see the administrative machinery fairly started.

So far as can now be judged it is pretty certain that the Abbottabad and Mansehra Tehsils of Hazara District will be absorbed into the frontier province giving control of the Black Mountain border. As to the personnal of the administration, the servces of the Punjab officers already serving in Trans-Indus territory are likely to be retained up to the strength required to ensure no break in the continuity of the work, though there will, of course, be a rearrangement of duties on lines in harmony with the new policy of tribal control. It will take some considerable time to bring the officers who evntually choose to remain on the graded list of the Political Department, as due provision must be made to ensure that no block shall occur in promotion, and that the prospects of advancement be such as to attract good men, not only now but also in the future. As to the Punjab itself, there will eventually have to be some re-adjustment in all departmental cadres, and consequently in recruitment all round. The Province will lose one Commissionership, that of Peshawar: and a new Division, with headquarters at Mooltan, will probably be formed. This will take in such parts of Derajat Division as do not go to the new province, and some districts of Lahore Division, which is admittedly too large for one Commissioner.

It is not so many years ago since Hunza-Nagar was one of the most troublesome parts of the far north-western frontier, and the scene of at least one Russian intrigue. In December, 1891, a small expedition had to be sent from Gilgit to break up a hostile gathering at Nilt, and the operations were carried to a successful issue, though not without some severe fighting. Safdar Ali Khan, the Hunza Chief, who had sent to Tashkend asking for help from his Russian friends, fled to Yarkhand, and order was quickly established in the country. It was not necessary to keep any military force stationed there, and Hunza-Nagar has since furnished a striking example of successful control by political means only. In the troublous period of 1895, when Chitral was in a ferment, there was not the least sign of unrest to the north of Gilgit. On the contrary great eagerness was shown by the tribesmen generally to render every assistance to the British authorities, and fighting men were forthcoming in large numbers. The people, in short, were grateful that the old system of tyrannical rule had been swept away, and their lives and property made secure. That they have felt the effect of contact with civilisation is quite clear, and the Mir of Hunza has probably only given voice to popular sentiment in announcing his intention to found a school in memory of Queen Victoria and to start education in his State through the agency of a trained school masters from India. To the Mir and his subjects the late Queen could have been only a name; but one has only to contrast the present state of Hunza with its condition ten years ago to understand the progress which that wild part of the Hindu Kush region has made.

NEW AFRICAN ANIMAL DISCOVERED.

THE "Times" has an interesting article on a new animal which Sir Harry Johnston has discovered in the Semliki forests. "It is the size of an ox, and is distantly related to the giraffe. This remarkable creature, in fact, appears, so far as a cursory examination of its skin and skull may guide us, to be a living representative of the Helladotherium, a creature found in the fossil state in Greece and Asia Minor, and supposed to be extinct. The skin and the skulls which have been forwarded by Sir Harry Johnston to the British Museum were obtained by native soldiers of the Congo Free State in the vicinity of Fort Mbeni, and were very kindly presented to Sir Harry Johnston by Mr. K. Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of that State, who has until recently been the Commandant of Fort Mbeni.

"The natives state that the creature is found only in the densest parts of the forest, and that it goes about in pairs of male and female. It would seem to be quite inoffensive, and very easily killed. It is ordinarily captured in pitfalls, and from what Sir Harry Johnston ascertained on the spot its extinction is being rapidly carried out by the natives of the Congo Free State. Now that this discovery has been made by joint action on the part of British and Belgian officials, we may look with confidence to King Leopold to issue stringent orders for the protection of this remarkable creature. Its flesh is said to be excellent eating, and there is no reason why an attempt should not be made to domesticate it."

THE COST OF WAR.

From the day when Achilles fasted three days and nights over the body of Patroclus, slain in the ten years' siege before the stout walls of Troy, have we learned of war's sorrows.

The Duke of Wellington wept like a child when he surveyed the bloody, hard-won field of Waterloo. Methuen, it is said, broke down at the ghastly sight of Magersfontein, and returned to his tent that the men might not witness his grief.

"Who dead is must be buried," says Homer, and, we might add, "who ill is must die."

So thought Private John Smith, living now at 19, South Uxbridge Street-Burton-on-Trent. The "Aurania" steamed out to the Cape on December 27th 1899, with this soldier aboard her, (that was before she steamed back with the gallant C.I.V.'s) and in telling me of his trials, on August 29th, 1900, Private Smith says that that part of his duty was pleasant enough.

"Shortly after Earl Roberts' famous march into Kronstadt, we were stationed between that town and Jacobsdal to guard the line of communication. Towards the end of April I was laid low with that fell disease enteric fever.

There were hundreds of men down with it. It has laid low more men than all the shot and shell that was ever fired by Boer Artillery. For several weeks I was in the fever hospital. My stomach was converted into a manufactory of torturing pains and I grew as weak and helpless as a newborn babe.

"I was for *days unconsious*, but gradually recovered sufficiently to be invalided home."

Yet the suffering of Private Smith was not over. I,, went aboard the Hospital Ship "Ninevah" in June," he says, "and shortly afterwards sailed for home. During my short stay in South Africa, I lost over 20lbs. in weight. Nothing that I took relieved the constant vomiting, or increased my strength."

"After" he says "I had been home a few days, my brother who is an engine driver on the Midland Railway—not of *an armoured train*—advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle. I found it was doing me good. The vomiting *ceased*, and I was able to enjoy all kinds of food. My appetite is now enormous."

Altogether I have taken four bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gladly give you permission to use and publish my statement. This Syrup is a fine tonic and a great medicine for the stomach. I can especially recommend it to *soldiers returning from South Africa* in feeble health.

Wellington knew the bitter cost of war in 1815.
Methuen in 1899 and 1900.
And the hero of this narrative in 1900, too.
His was a personal cost. 'Green vomit, Charles Reade writes, laid her sickly hand on him."
A broken man.—Until the kindly offices of Seigel's Curative Syrup put him on the stepping-stone of first wealth, which is health.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon Mr J Buckingham, C I E, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occured in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India owing to the vacation of office by Sir A C Trevor, K C S I, H M the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon Mr A T Arundel, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

The Hon Mr H C Fanshawe, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Capt A E Berry, M B, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut-Col H B Thornhill, Cant. Magt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety-Major W D Gunn, Civil Vety Dept, Supt, Govt Cattle Farm, Hissar, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 13th June 1901, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional recognition by the Govnt of India of the appointment of Mr J C R Johnston, as Consul for Denmark at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govnt.

The provisional recognition by the Govnt of India of the appointment of H E Ritter von Manrig Sarnfeld, as Consul Genal for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M's Govnt.

With the sanction of H M's Govnt, the Govr Genal in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Speck von Sternburg, as Cosul Genl for Germany at Calcutta.

Capt V G Drake-Brockman I M S of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, and is posted as Agency Surgn in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J R Roberts, M B, I M S (Bengal,) an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgn at Indore.

Capt C B Winter, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G C Hart, Asst Accountant Gen, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days, effect from the 3rd of June 1901.

Mr W T Lyon, Asst Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr F T Palmer, Supt, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Asst Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Lyon, or until further orders.

Mr N Vijayaraghaven is appointed a probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, and is attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J F Supple, R A M C, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Col J H Hughes, R A M C, deceased.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff:—To be Aide-de-Camp.—Risaldar Debi-dayl Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Govr-Genl's Body Guard, vice Risaldar-Major Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 1st June 1901.—To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.—Risaldar-Major Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Govr-Genl's Body Guard.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 9, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts H D S Keighley, G P Sanders, A I Fraser, J B Egerton, D R G Oliver, H V Biscoe, E H F Apthorpe, E Butterfield, P L Coleridge, G H Yoyng, G F Hughes, H F E MacMahon, H E Reinhold, H I Boyd, R L Bignell, H Street, E E S Bennett, M E Rae, and G C Wheeler.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—2nd-Lieut B L Cole, No 4 C Western Divn, Royal Garrison Artillery, Double Co Officer, (13th The Shekhawati Rajput) Regt of Bengal Infy dated 23rd April.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:—Condr H Fletcher, Military Works Services, Barrack Branch, Bombay; and Sub-Cond or A Mason, Commissariat-Transport Dept. Bombay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutnt-Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—W H Dobbie, and J T Evatt.

RETIREMENTS

Lieut Col H McCalman, M D, I M S, Bombay, has been permitted by the Sect of State for India to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col E Lawrie, M B, I M S, Bengal, Residency Surgn, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service

(Hony Capt J Leahy, Dept Commissary, Ordance Dept, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS—GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list are awarded the silver medal for long services and good conduct, without gratuity:—Sergt E Higgins, Commissariat-Transport Dept; and Sergt-Instr R Norries, Bengal-Nagpore Railway Vol R C.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased to confer the Volr Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Vol Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894:—Oudh Light Horse—Capt J S C Davis. Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifles—Capt C L Taylor.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 26th Febr 1901:—To be Sub-Lieut.—B C Marsh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Johns, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

Mr J Manson, offig Depy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class 1, grade 3 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway, until further orders.

Mr A R Hill, Asst Loco Supt class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Govt.

Mr F H Reaks, Asst Traffic Supt in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt in class II of that establishment.

Mr. G H Robottom, Traffic Inspr, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt, during the absence of Mr Rebinsod, offig Asst Traffic Supt on leave, or until further orders.

ROOKS BANISHED FROM THE ELYSEE.

A COLONY of rooks in the avenue of old elms is the pride of many a manor house in rural England. The perpetual cawing in the tree-tops is a welcome sound—one cannot call it music—in the settled repose of rustic environment. But the busy President of the French Republic apparently has found no comfort from it at the Elysee. Rooks have a way, especially in the periods of nest-building and the time of feeding the young, of keeping late hours and carrying on animated conferences in the dead of night. Some times on a clear moonlight night there is as much talking going on in the dormitories of the rooks as when the sun is up and the day's business has commenced. President Loubet may not have appreciated these nocturnal conferences. At any rate, the rooks had summary notice to quit, and this May a little body of daring men climbed the trees and destroyed the nests. Thus has one Republic swept away another by farm burning methods not approved by The Hague Convention.

A NEW YORK butler is reported to have overheard a conversation at a party given by Mrs. Roosevelt, which suggested certain investments, which have made his eighty-seven dollars into 20,000.

MR. CHARLES A. WITCHELL, Cheltenham, in "Knowledge" on the subject of the thrush, says: On March, 24, at 5-30 a.m., a thrush commenced its morning song in a garden, at Stroud, where I was staying, and continued, with pauses of the usual brevity, till seven o'clock, when it was silent for rather more than two minutes by my watch; after which it sang till 8-15. It was not in the garden later in the day till four o'clock, when it began its evening song. This I did not time; but I feel sure that it exceeded two hours altogether. The musical range of pitch did not often exceed three and a half tones, say from C up to G. But sometimes an additional higher or lower note was given, so that the full range might have been an octave. Probably the bird sang elsewhere during the day, for in 1885, I timed a thrush (a very exceptional singer) for sixteen hours in one day. The chief point of interest in such performances is not mere duration of song, but the great variety of the component sounds. In the present instance Mr. Witchell counted thirty different strains or kinds of songs in the space of a quarter of an hour; and the first two dozen of these were given almost in succession.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Unity, 930 tons. Captain Z Hansen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Barque Esmeralda, 673 tons, Captain P.H. Pederson, cleared yesterday for Melbourne, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain P Berberovich, sailed yesterday, for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Adana, 2,178 tons, Captain D Smith, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo one lady and two infants as passengers.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, April 5th, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley, Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 30th April, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain K Pohlenz, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs C Hickie, Captain A H Eustace, Mrs E Pettyguard, Mr A A Fernandez, Mr Mahomed Khakoo, Mr J Shaw, Mr J Meade, Mr Tyebally Mahomed, Mr Ewing and 330 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 27.
MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala ......Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N ....
Hardinge ....Comdr J G Piffard, R I M, Southampton, 1-6...Indian Marine
Dalhousie...............Comdr R W W Gordon R I M...P Blair 28-5 Indian Marine
Manila ....R L Haddock, R N R S Africa 29-5..........Transport

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey........................ ...... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats .... —
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator............Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence.................. ...... Indian Marine
Clive.......................... ...... Indian Marine
Nancowry.................. ...... Indian Marine
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Rajput	3615	Crebbin			T M & Co
Afton	2862	Robertson			M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Barton			A Montochoff
Argo	1970	Dove			A Montochoff
Gloamin	2248	Learmouth			W & A G & Co
Scindia	3052	Abrey	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			P & O Co
Lawada	2124	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c.		M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Stuart			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Imaum	2705	Penberthy			K N & Co
Bhundara	2215	O'Brien			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Gorgistan	2092	Wall	Dunkirk	*-6	J M & Co
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	1-6	K N & Co
F	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Antwerp	1-6	M M & Co
G	Chindwara	1532	Shepherd	Mauritius		M M & Co
K	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre		K N & Co
M	Ensenda	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
O	Kerbela	1961	Love	Calcutta	31-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	28-5	Shepd & Co
Inderavati	513	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	27-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Marte	2399	de Lacheonde	Marseilles	29-5	Bo Co
2	Ettrickdale	2468	McKenzie	Kurachee	25-5	F F & Co
3	Meissen	3387	Vierk	Hamburg	31-5	K N & Co
4	Gairloch	2414	Craig	Kobe	31-5	T M & Co
5	Vindobona	2689	Klausberger	Trieste	3-6	A L S N Co
6	Sunda	2887	Dowell	China	4-6	P & O Co
8	Imperator	2330	Androvich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
10	Mahratta	3789	Peterkin	Hamburg	31-5	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Partitt	London	1-6	P & O Co
15	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	1-6	K N & Co
16	Shandon	2467	Anstey	Dunkirk	31-5	J M & Co

HERBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Pachumba	515	Rickford	Karachi	28-5	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	4-6	Shepd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Worseley Hall s	Black	Liverpool, April 30

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Nevasa (Transpt)	Cruess	Kismayo
27	Sultan s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, &c
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Adana s	Smith	Amsterdam
	Esmeralda (bque)	Pedersen	Melbourne
	Maria Velerie s	Berberovich	Kobe, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—623 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales wool and 17 bales goat hair, C Essa and Co; 11 bales goat hair and 20 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwt cotton seed, G Sojpal; 400 cwt old copper coins, E Tajbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Kelvin s—485 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 213 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Idar s—4,000 cwt wheat and 2,000 cwt linseed, Wagjee Becher; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagjee Becher; 3,003 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton waste, P Heerjee and Co; 200 bales hemp, G Nathoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gorjistan s—20,000 cwt cottonseed, James Mackintosh and Co

Argo s—1,355 bales cotton and 37,965 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Shandon s—8,035 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Ewing and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 624 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Becher.

Ville de Tamatave s—800 cwt rapeseed, M Jairam; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 7,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Villa de Tamatave s—6,026 cwt linseed and 28,125 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,900 cwt linseed, and 7,310 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 640 cwt cottonseed, M H Jamal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mahratta s—605 bales cotton and 14,462 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 35 cwt gum, G Sojpal.

Meissen s—1,375 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bullmouth s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Vindobona s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,155 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Vindobona s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,062 bales cotton, 2 000 cwt linseed, and 2,730 cwt gingelly, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 35 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Vindobona s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—4 cwt ivory, P F Taati; 210 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s—700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th May 1901.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters this evening at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

2. The Corps Tailor will be present at the Byculla Head-quarters this evening during drill hour.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE dominion by engineering of the large and refractory Mississipi is the subject of an interesting report just furnished by the American Commission occupied with its improvement. From Lake Itasca the mighty river flows through over four thousand miles, draining a basin of over a million and a quarter square miles, to the Mexican Gulf, and it is commercially navigable to within a short distance of its source. Huge reservoirs artificially maintain the navigation through the heat of summer, and the hydraulic power of St. Anthony's Falls is utilised in turning saw mills. The dredging operations below St. Louis are on a scale of unequalled immensity.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

NOW UNDER ORGANISATION

Cash Rs. 176,

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING, MONDAY 27TH MAY, 1901.

EXCEPT ON MONDAY, 27th instant (when only one game will be played), two matches in the above tournament will be played each evening (Sunday excepted), till TUESDAY, 4th June, on the "Ovai and Cooperage" Hockey Grounds, respectively. Final Match about 6th June.

Each game to commence at 5-10 P.M.

Entrance to Enclosures.

Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

Daily ticket (admissible for one game only) Annas 8.

Season tickets can be obtained from the "Manager, Bombay Gymkhana," or on the Grounds themselves, on any day throughout the tournament.

NOTE.—The Match or Matches to be played on the following evening will be published daily in the three daily papers :—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
"TIMES OF INDIA."
AND
"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
under "Sporting Intelligence."
(Signed.)
L. W. D. EVERETT,
P. F. FISCHER,
Joint Hon. Secs.

Bombay, 23rd May 1901.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KING & Co.,

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Sunday: The barometer has risen briskly to very rapidly in Arakan coast, and cyclonic storm approaching that coast. Yesterday it had crossed the coast near Akyab and nearly filled up. A residual depression of no importance is in Upper Burma this morning and the storm has given moderate to heavy rain. Kindat has received six inches, Akyab, Yamethin, and Bhamo amounts exceeding to one inch; some local thunderstorms have occurred in Assam, North and EastBengal, the only important fall being two inches at Mymensing. Showers are reported from South India, and the only large fall is at Madeira which has received one and half inches. The weather is quiet in North West India the chief feature being a persistence of lower temperature than usual in Punjab and North Western Provinces, but temperature is rising rapidly and variations from normal are now comparatively small. The temperature is in a slight to large defect in Madras Deccan, Madras coast, and Upper and Central Burma and in moderate to large excess in West and Central Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk rise of pressure at Karachi, Rajkot, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore and Masulipatam and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and Mysore and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Acola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Ajmere, Joypore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and the minimum 7° to 11° in defect at Ratnagiri, Jubbulpore, Agra and Cawnpore, and 6° to 10° in excess at Delhi, Ajmere and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Ratnagiri and the skies are cloudy at Coimbatore, Bellary, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Poona.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and Ratnagiri, about quarter of an inch at Bangalore and Trichinopoly and very light showers at Sholapur, Mangalore and Cochin.

Weather to the south-westwards of Colombo appears to be equally and unsettled and monsoon winds appear to be travelling northwards of the Equatorial regions. At Colombo the sea is slight and this morning the wind velocity showed a slight increase. Thunderstorms with rain appear probable in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at or about Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, and Ahmednagar.

MAY 26.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Karachi and Jamnagar, a brisk fall at Cuddapah, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and force has been strong to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in defect of normal at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary Secunderabad and Bangalore, and 5° to 6° in excess at Colombo, Rajkot, Ajmere and Allahabad. The minimum is 5° to 8° in defect at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show a considerable rise at Colombo, Madras and Cochin, and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain, in light or moderte showers, has fallen at Colombo, Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore.

Rain is probable in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

The following is the summary of weatesr during the week ending 25th May at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles :—

Mauritius.—Barometer 30,035"; maximum temperature (840); minimum (680); wind variable; rainfall nil and south-east Trades were unsteady and wind changed direction from day to day. At the time of closing message the observer reports that south-east Trades were setting in suddenly and season up to date has been unusual, weather of May being more like that of April.

Zanzibar.—Barometer 29·995"; maximum (180°) minimum (74°); wind south-south-west with a velocity of 10 miles an hour; rainfall 4·50" and weather more squally and showery than usual.

Seychelles.—Barometer 29·906"; maximum (85°); minimum (75°); wind south-east with a velocity of 15 miles an hour; rainfall about half an inch and weather looked stormy towards the south during greater part of week.

At the time of closing message the observer states that lower clouds were moving rapidly from southwards and the south-east Trades were stronger and steadier than usual.

The following is the report of weather in April from Cape Town :—

South-east Trades this summer were above average but were unsteady; unprecedented storm in January point to continuance of solar disturbing influence, which Sir Norman Lockyer holds caused last Indian famine; weather since mid April marked by somewhat early decline of south-east Trades and winter setting in two weeks earlier than usual with a deep depression of winter type and heavy rain on 12th instant: rainfall percentages :—Cape Colony, April, western *minus* 51; South Coast *minus* 26; eastern *minus* 29; Karoo *plus* 83; Kimberley *plus* 11; Durban, weather normal with rain a little below average; Bulawayo, early departure south-east Trades, weather abnormally fine and cold; Salisbury, weather drier than previous years, but not so dry as last year.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·723
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	199

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARPENTER—May 7, at Hubli, the wife of Henry Carpenter, Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.

CUDDON—At Harrington's Road, Chetput, Madras, the wife of George Underhill Cuddon, of a daughter.

WELLS—May 21, at Daisy Bank, Kodaikanal, the wife of Arthur Wells, Medical Officer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COX—May 24, at his residence, Wellesley Second Lane, Calcutta, Marcus Tullius Cox, late Commandant, Pioneer Co, C V B, aged 56.

MACLEAN—May 20, at Nasirabad, suddenly, Alexander W D Maclean of Coll, Major, 2nd Battalion The Connaught Rangers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1901.

LIBERAL LADIES AT LOGGERHEADS.

THE Women's Liberal Federation was sitting at Birmingham when the mail left, discussing a great variety of important subjects. The Liberal journals, unappreciative, devoted less space to their deliberations than might have been expected, while the Conservative organs, consistently courteous to ladies of whatever political creed, gave comprehensive summaries. The ladies declared their adherence to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, the Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales, and the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords. Women's suffrage, the eligibility of women to serve on county and borough councils, peace and arbitration, amendment of the Divorce Act, Sale of Drink to Children and Sunday Closing, Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and the Indian famine also came up for discussion, and on each a resolution was passed, as was also one on the question of the conduct of the War. This is a subject, which, at all events, we might have expected them to avoid. But it must not be forgotten that the hand which rocks the cradle is the hand which rules the world. In ruling the world very many difficult problems must be solved; so there was nothing inappropriate in the inclusion of the War, in the oratorical bill of fare. Unfortunately a ladies' political convention is as "mixed" as a mofussil gymkhana. So it happened that to the carefully considered programme of resolutions several amendments were unexpectedly proposed and speeches which had been prepared of set purpose to support resolutions were sometimes utilised wherewith to support diametrically opposite propositions. Lady speakers are nothing, if not pungent, and the summarised versions presented to us serve to show that federated Liberal Ladies are not more honeyed of speech than their enemies of the Primrose League. Mrs. E. O. Fordham moved a resolution condemning the war. Mrs. Stewart-Brown seconded the motion to which an amendment was moved by Miss Slack to delete all the first part of the resolution, but condemning the inadequate medical arrangements made by the Government. She expressed the opinion that the war was inevitable, and was the result mainly of superstition and ignorance. Our unpreparedness for war, she maintained, was the strongest proof that the Government did not want to go to war. Then the lady, waxing more eloquent, forsook the peaceful paths of platitude and rode boldly forth with lance atilt and brought well to the front. Both friend and foe suffered. That was perhaps more than she intended. But when one has a subject on which thoughts will beget thoughts and will clothe themselves in words why let a trifling matter of that kind check them? Besides she was interrupted and annoyed. Cries of "oh, oh," "no no," and "not at all" rent the air—unladylike interruptions, no doubt the speaker thought, as she continued to declaim against the things that are and the powers that be. As to the army, said she, it was at present in a state which was a disgrace to England. Were the views of all the leaders of religious thought in South Africa as to the origin of the war to count for nothing? (dissent, and a voice, "Not all.") There were worse things than war (applause and no). Mr. Gladstone had said so (hear, hear). It was worse than war to stand by and see other nations oppressed and trodden further down (applause). The speaker, amid interjections of dissent, went on to argue that British magnanimity after Majuba had only been construed into a sign of weakness. The war was the result largely of superstition and ignorance (oh, oh, and no). We were dealing with a superstitious nation that had produced an ignorant leader (dissent). Poor Miss Slack! She had not anticipated such impoliteness. But she was there to have her say and she intended to have it "come one, come all."

We can almost hear her use the words Marshal Macmahon used once—and our contemporary has often repeated—"J'y suis, J'y reste." As might be supposed, Lady Aberdeen, who presided, grew alarmed and "in the midst of some excitement" brought up Miss Slack with a round turn. But that lady, "a female Adullamite," the other federationists would vote her, was true to her convictions. Notwithstanding whatever anyone else thought, she declared that the peace negotiations offered by the British Government were most generous. If we made war on a nation, we must insist on terms which would not result in another war. There were greater justice and freedom under the British flag to-day than under any rule on the face of the earth. She would urge the Federation to agitate for one system of Government in South Africa under the British flag, believing in that way the truest justice and self-government would be given to the Boers. There must have been other Liberal Lady imperialists present, for they greeted Miss Slack's peroration with resonant kid-gloved applause. Mrs. Sadd Brown upheld Miss Slack. Lady Aberdeen had her innings at an evening meeting, when in a tone which should have sung a sonnet, or have trilled in tripping triolets, she tragic turned. "You have heard" said she, "that the Liberal Party is practically a non-existent factor in the affairs of this country. Its disappearance from the field of politics has been pathetically mourned. What, then, are we doing here? Have we gathered together to meditate over past achievements and over glories which are no more? Are we in the mood merely to wail for the days when our great chief was with us to rally us together with his clarion notes and to head us in the fight? To-night's meeting in itself furnishes the answer to the questionings. We are of those who are putting on our armour, not of those who are laying it aside. We must at this time be possessed with the conviction that the time has fully come for us to close in deadly conflict with the hydra-headed monster who is devastating our Empire. We may have been lying in the Valley of Humiliation smitten with a sense of our own infirmities and powerless to stem the frenzy with which the whole country has been afflicted; but there are not wanting signs that the climate of the same valley has had wholesome and restorative influences on us as a party, and that we are emerging from it better equipped for the work of building up and of restoration which is crying out for accomplishment on every hand." Lady Macbeth herself could not have stirred the Thane of Cawdor more thoroughly than Lady Aberdeen her hearers. But what is the hydra-headed monster? And where is the Valley of Humiliation? It was doubtless a very fine speech. But what was it all about? And what did it all mean?

Some of the ladies present took the opportunity to ventilate their grievances and in this they were not happy either in idea or expression. Miss Balgarnie declared that politically women are dummies. Mrs. Farquharson that in the existing state of the law women are classed with paupers, lunatics, criminals and children, and she told her sisters that they need not hope in patience. Patience never secured any reform. They had got to fight. And yet another lady urged ladies to refrain from supporting Liberal candidates unless they gave them "Women suffrage." But she was voted down, though Miss Phear declared that no woman was a Liberal, unless she was first and foremost a women's suffragist. Miss Billson feared that making it a test question would alienate more men than it would bring to their side. But Miss Phear, with an upward curl of the lip, confessed that though that might be Miss Billson's experience, hers was quite different What is a blemish in one woman is a charm in another, even in politics. The law may class them with criminals and children, but then the law was ever an ass. There are thousands now, like the lady, "that armed her own fair head and sallying through the gate beat her foes with slaughter from her walls." But convention beats them down. Miss Swann would have them shake it off and told them that if the Liberal Party were as united as the Irish Party the Tory Government would disappear "as a cobweb before the housemaid's brush." She meant as a cob-web ought to. The ladies resolved to refuse to pay taxes. Moderation was counselled, but they would have no half measures and indulged in mock heroics for three successive afternoons and evenings. Too comic for the solemn things they are, too solemn for the comic touches in them, said one, quoting Tennyson to describe the ladies and their deliberations. The only one among them, except Miss Slack, who was at all indulgent towards her countrymen was Miss Clissold, who, terribly given to supporting amendments, may not be esteemed quite orthodox. Her sisters were rude to her. She was speaking of the war. Then Miss Clissold turned and rent her critics. She believed unconditional surrender to be an absolute necessity. She thought the burning of homesteads must have been a terrible necessity (oh), but, deplorable as it was, it might yet be the means of saving life (derisive cheers). There were many of them who strongly objected to the present tendency to put a halo round the head of every Boer and horns and a tail to every Englishman (cheers). We were not a race of devils, neither were the Boers a race of saints (cheers). They were brave and we were brave (cheers). There were many nobly upright and educated men among our enemies and there were also a great many brutes (cheers). There were brutes in our Army, as well as noble men; but there was no Englishman who would uphold the policy of farm burning simply for its own sake (cheers). Of course not. But the majority of the ladies had gone there to fight the hydra-headed monster and seemed disappointed that they did not find him.

CABLE RATES.

WHILE Australia is looking forward to an early reduction of the present cable rates the promised reduction of the rates to India seem to be as remote as ever. As between India and Australia the advantage is all with the Colonies which have reaped the benefit of the Joint Purse arrangement. As Sir Edward Sassoon pointed out at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce the concession of the Indian Government in the matter of transit charges in 1891 permitted the companies to greatly reduce the rates to Australia which were then about 9s. 4d. per word. Furthermore by the "pooling" arrangement India has paid into the Joint Purse £46,000 more than she has taken out, and has received no corresponding benefit of any kind. During the last twenty-five years telegraph rates have been largely reduced all round except in the case of this country, against which the charge has remained almost stationary. Since 1876 we have had a reduction from 4s. 7d. per word to four shillings, but the Australian rates have been lowered from 10s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. with a further prospective reduction to 2s. 6d. India has been promised a similar lowering of the rate but the Companies and the India Office have told us that Russia and Germany stand in the way. The position is not a pleasant one to contemplate, especially when it is remembered that besides the £46,000 which India has sacrificed by the pooling arrangement entered into in 1891 and the loss of revenue by the reduction of the transit rate, estimated at £450,000 for the last nine years, this country has suffered a further loss of £200,000 by the other pooling account which was agreed to in 1878. This amounts to a total of £700,000 which has been sacrificed. The only possible return that can be set against that loss is the increase of revenue during the last few years derived from the Australian messages passing over the Indo-European lines. These have been greatly augmented as the result of the concessions made to Australia, and there is not the slightest doubt that a similar result would follow the reduction of the rates between India and Europe. The obstacles that prevent effect being given to the promise of the Companies serve to strengthen the arguments for an All British Imperial State—Owned Cable. The execution of the contract for the laying of the all British Pacific Cable has provided the opportunity for the Associated Chambers of Commerce to urge that efforts should be made to unite all parts of the Empire by telegraphic lines which shall not pass through any foreign country or possession. Until this is done we must remain at the mercy of foreign powers who do not choose to reduce their transit charges at the request of the private Cable Companies. Instead of Russia and Germany being likely to agree to an early reduction it is only fifteen months since Russia compelled the Indo-European Company to increase the contribution for transit dues by seven and a half per cent., while it is understood that Germany will not renew her present agreement unless the British Government grants a particular concession. There is not much chance, therefore, of any reduction coming through that source.

A HOSPITAL EXPERIMENT.

AN experiment conducted in Calcutta by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to Women, otherwise known as the Countess of Dufferin Fund, has not met with the success that was anticipated. In 1898 the Victoria Dufferin Hospital was opened in Calcutta as an experiment for the exclusive benefit of "purdah nashin" women. This was a departure from the rule of the Association which provides that Dufferin Hospitals shall be open to all women irrespective of nationality or creed. The experiment was begun because there are in the city several other hospitals at which women of the non-purdah classes can be relieved. The results have, however, shown that special accommodation to the extent provided was scarcely necessary. The conditions under which patients are admitted to the hospital operate practically to exclude all but the female relatives of comparatively rich natives for whom the most skilful medical attention could easily be provided at home. Last year the daily average of patients was 9·56, while the hospital has a staff and accommodation for fifty patients. It is neither fair to suffering women in general nor to the capable medical and nursing staff that an hospital admirably equipped in every respect should have its usefulness curtailed. Three lady doctors who have held charge of the Institution have successively resigned to find appointments where their skill and experience can have greater scope. Obviously the course to be pursued is that the hospital should be rearranged to permit the admission of others besides purdah women for whose special benefit a single ward would appear to suffice.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will probably remain a fortnight in camp at Naldera, where he proceeds on June 9th.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

The South-West Monsoon has fully set in since May 18 (says the Galle correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer") there being frequent squalls from the South-West and the usual heavy swell in the sea.

LADY STRACHEY, during the last few days, has made such good progress that complete restoration to health may now be confidently hoped for.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th May 1901, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1900 of 165,539 maunds and Rs. 68,293 in the earnings.

AT the Investiture of the Star of India and the Indian Empire at Viceregal Lodge at Simla on June 5th, the Maharaja of Jaipur will receive his G. C. I. E., Sir Charles Rivaz his K. C. S. I., and Mr. Latimer his C. I. E.

A PARTY of Mansud raiders were surprised on the 21st instant by a detachment of Bhitanni levies and some local villagers in hills west of Khirgi and Girni. Three Mahsuds were killed, including one notorious raider. A Government rifle and revolver were taken from their bodies.

As will be seen in our Advertisement Columns an appeal is now being made for further subscriptions towards the Sanitarium for Women and Children situated near Nasik Road Station and we have no doubt that funds will be forthcoming for that excellent institution. The Cottages are given for periods of a month at a time, subject to a trifling fee, to Bombay families requiring a change of air, and during last year 185 persons were provided with accommodation. All the Cottages are at present occupied and many applicants have been disappointed in consequence.

A LARGE and fashionable company visited Hurlingham on Saturday (May 4), when in fine weather a couple of polo matches were decided. The first event, the final heat of the trial tournament between teams designated "D" and "E" was productive of a magnificent struggle, and it was not until extra time had been ordered that any definite result was arrived at. The "E" team won an exciting game by five goals to four. The second item, a match between Hurlingham and Royal Horse Guards, resulted in Hurlingham winning by four goals to love. The first important match of the Ranelagh Club this season at Barn Elms took place on Saturday, when representative teams contested an exciting game before a large and interested company. Ranelagh secured a well-deserved victory after a capital game by three goals to two. Subsequently Ragelagh opposed "The Trekkers" when a game which was more evenly contested than the score would indicate was witnessed. At the outset the home side secured a good lead, as Cookson, Jones, and Robson registering points, they led by three goals to none when half-time was reached. Nothing was scored in the fourth ten, but during the next period Captain Thynne put on a point for "The Trekkers," who had their full share of the game. Four goals were registered in the last ten. Three of these were placed to the credit of the home side by Jones (two) and Lord Shrewsbury, and Winston Churchill got through for "The Trekkers," who were defeated by six goals to two. The annual handicap polo tournament at the Ranelagh Club, Barn Elms, was commenced on Monday. There were sufficient entries to make up eight teams, which made four ties in the first round. Two of these were decided on May 9th under favourable conditions for fast play. A team first opposed H team. It was a good contest, but the A team were always in the front, and after leading by two goals to nil at half time eventually won by three goals to one. The second match was between B team and C team. The C team were heavily handicapped, and B won by four goals to nil.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S SPEECH.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC STORIES OF THE AMERICAN COMMANDER.

(BY FREDERIC COLEMAN.)

A FEW days ago the news came from China that General Chaffee, of the American Army, had made a political speech in Peking, while attending a smoking concert given in honour of himself and the American Officers by General Gaselee. The speech is reported to have "caused much comment and adverse criticism" outside the British camp. The following is given by "The New York Herald" as the report that appeared in the official organ of the British troops in Peking: "General Chaffee said, 'Let kings and ministers and politicians say whatever they may, but I can tell you this—never will you see Americans and British chasing each other on the field. Our national policy is to steer clear of international complications; but should circumstances arise in which we must make a choice, our inclinations will be with the British.'"

General Adna R. Chaffee, Commander-in-Chief of the American troops in China, is soon to leave Peking. Some little time ago, news came over the wires from the Chinese capital that the blunt American had sent a straight-from-the-shoulder letter to Count Von Waldersee, the German Field-Marshal, which was so unpolitic in text that the Count returned it to its hotheaded author. The incident was smoothed over almost as soon as it occurred, but it was most illustrative of the want of tact which generally characterises Chaffee's actions.

Chaffee is a soldier first, last, and all the time, and his manner is so straight forward as frequently to carry no little sting with it. He is not a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, but enlisted as a private soldier in the Regular branch of the cavalry service during the first year of the American Rebellion. He rose steadily, and the close of the Civil War found him a first lieutenant, with the brevet rank of Captain, earned in Virginia during the year 1865. Chaffee remained in active service against the American Indians after the close of the Rebellion, and was breveted major in 1868 for good work against the Commanches in Texas. In 1890, he was given the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for gallant services in leading a cavalry charge over rough and precipitous bluffs held by the Indians on the Red River in Texas in 1874, and further meritorious conduct in Arizona in 1882. During the Spanish-American War Chaffee gained fresh laurels in Cuba, where he was first brigadier and then major-general of Volunteers. After the Spanish-American War, his brigadier-generalship was renewed, and in July, 1900, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of Volunteers for the second time. That is his present rank.

General Chaffee bears a reputation throughout the entire American army for lack of polish, and bluntness. He is frequently spoken of by American officers as "the hardest fighter and the hardest swearer in the United States Army." In reference to his discourteous manner of addressing others, whatever his best friends might say in his defence, no one who knows the General, even his most ardent admirers, would attribute a single atom of diplomacy to his make-up.

Chaffee's gruffness became so proverbial on the march from Tientsin to Peking that even the most seasoned correspondents were thankful when they found that information regarding the American forces could be gathered without approaching the Commander-in-Chief. On several occasions those who were so unfortunate as to come into contact with the bluff old Indian campaigner, when he was not in an amiable mood, learned that Chaffee could storm and swear in perfect keeping with his reputed character.

I remember one incident which occurred on Monday, the 6th of August, which implanted a wholesome dislike for Chaffee in the breast of one American correspondent, who told me the following story. It was the evening of the day on which the battle of Yang Tsun was fought and won. Chaffee's headquarters were in an adobe hut, in that part of the village near the ruined railway station which the 1st Sikhs and the 14th United States Infantry had so gallantly charged and taken.

The correspondent, one of the "subs" on the "New York Herald" staff, had promised one of Chaffee's staff-officers, I think it was the Major-Doctor, to try and gain an item of information in regard to something of which that gentleman was in doubt. The newspaper man gained the information, and rode, to headquarters to impart it to the officer. As the unlucky young fellow rode round the corner of the head quarters hut, however, he raised a cloud of dust, which the wind, with utter disrespect of rank, caught and blew straight into the face of General Chaffee, who was seated in the yard behind the dwelling.

In an instant, before the correspondent had scarcely alighted from his horse, the General jumped to his feet, and, with a volley of oaths, roared: "Get out of here,——you; what do you mean by coming here, anyway?" The bewildered correspondent tried to stammer out an apology and explanation, but to no effect. Chaffee deluged him with such a torrent of execration that his only recourse lay in immediately remounting and "getting out of there" as rapidly as possible. Of course that young man will always be unshaken in his belief that General Chaffee lacks dignity as well as moderation.

When the daily discussion as to the triumphal march through the Forbidden City at Peking was in progress, before the Council of the representatives of the Powers, the question as to whether or not to include correspondents in the procession arose. What may or may not have been said matters little, for, when the morning of August 28th saw the "foreign devils" tramp through the sacred courts and halls of the Emperor's palace, the newspaper men were all there. The decision at which the representatives of the Powers arrived, however, embodied a clause which, like many other items in the history of the recent troubles in Northern China, was given a different construction by different nationalities.

The British Commander-in-Chief, or, rather, his Chief-of-Staff, General Barrow, gave it out that all authorised correspondents who were British subjects could go with the British contingent, no matter whether the publication they represented was an English one or not. General Chaffee's view of the matter was not exactly the same. To his mind, correspondents of English newspapers, no matter what their nationality, should seek for permission to accompany the British force, and, failing in that quarter, should be resigned to their fate, and give up the idea of seeing the inside of the "Forbidden City" at all.

The correspondent for Reuter's Agency at that time was an Englishman, who had become naturalised in America, and was an American citizen, a fact he was too conscientious to deny. As further proof of his loyalty to his adopted country, he had been a Volunteer in the Spanish-American war. He was rather green for a post of such importance as Reuter's correspondent, and worried much lest he should not be a member of the party to go through the "holy of holies" of China.

When he learned from General Barrow that American subjects should apply at American headquarters for the permission he required, the Reuter's man went to the American Adjutant-General, Captain Hutchinson. That officer is a capital good fellow, and, although he sympathised with the correspondent in his dilemma, he told him frankly that he doubted if General Chaffee would allow a representative of an English news agency to accompany the American contingent.

Consequently the Reuter's man went to General Chaffee with his troubles. I don't know what the exact words of that plain-spoken veteran were on that occasion, as the correspondent always grew exceedingly incoherent when questioned on the subject. I once heard him say, however, that he considered himself fortunate to have "come out alive." I might say, in addition, that had the Reuter's man not been allowed, through the kindness and courtesy of General Barrow, to go with the British forces, he would never have seen the inside of the wonderful "Forbidden City."

LEEDS has been placed in a perplexing position by the rejection of the sewerage scheme of the Corporation by the House of Lords Committee. The Gataforth estate was purchased for £85,000 to carry out the scheme, and the Corporation had obligations with the West Riding Rivers Board which cannot now be fulfilled.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that a superior force of Boers attacked a convoy between Ventersdorp and Potchefstroom on the 23rd, but were repulsed. Our loss was four killed and 30 wounded. The convoy arrived safe.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

Up to the present there have been 666 cases of plague and 308 deaths at Capetown.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE BREAK UP OF THE CHINA FORCE.

THE COURT RETURNS TO PEKING.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that the Fourth Brigade returns to India and will be broken up.

General Cummins and staff and the Bikaneer Regiment left yesterday.

The 28th Madras Infantry and the Ulwar Regiment leave during the week.

The Emperor of China has ordered his agents to prepare the Palaces for the occupation of the court as soon as the troops depart.

SEVERE FIGHTING EXPECTED IN SOMALILAND.

Latest rumours at Aden state that the Mad Mullah has formed an alliance with the Migertain tribe of Somalis, who are amply supplied with rifles and ammunition. He will thus have 80,000 men available and severe fighting is anticipated.

SUSPENSION OF THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

The "Novoe Vremya" has been suspended for a week for an article attributing the success of the revolutionary propaganda which led to the recent disturbances to the miserable condition of the working classes and urging the necessity for reforms to avert a rising.

GENERAL GATACRE'S RECOVERY.

General Gatacre has recovered and resumed command of the Eastern District.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 27.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English mails of 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m., yesterday.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE GOLD MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Gold Medal of the year, given by the United Service Institution for an Essay on the practical training of British and Native troops with reference to the lessons of the war in South Africa, has been awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Ranken, 46th Punjab Infantry. Captain James, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Captain Walton, 4th Bombay Rifles, and Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R. E., receive honourable mention.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS.

To-day's cables from the Meteorological Stations in the Indian Ocean are not unfavourable. The barometer everywhere is below normal, but the south-east trades are strong. More rain has fallen at Seychelles and Zanzibar. Mauritius reports no rain, and conditions more like April than May, but this in view of the gradients is not considered unsatisfactory.

SEVERE WEATHER AT POONA.

BUILDINGS AND RAMA TEMPLE DAMAGED.

BOXING TOURNAMENT ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

A dust storm with high wind was experienced at Poona this afternoon and the severe weather caused much damage everywhere. The roads were damaged, trees on all rides were torn up by the roots, and walls and gateposts damaged. In the neighbourhood of Queen's Gardens many out-houses and stables were destroyed and the Chowkey at the Cross Roads to the Bund was partially destroyed. At the Empress Gardens thousands of rupees worth of fruit are lying in heaps on the ground.

The enclosure for the boxing tournament on the race course is a total wreck. The canvas walls were blown down, the ring destroyed and three electric lamps broken. The refreshment tent was also blown away and the boxing tournament has been postponed to Wednesday next. The top of the temple of Rama in Poona city was struck by lightning and the image broken. No human lives were lost, but the clerks in the Executive Engineer's Office had a narrow escape in consequence of the falling of large trees. The railway telegraph was temporarily interrupted Considerable damage was experienced at Dhond and on the line.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Manora left this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Nankin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 26th instant, via Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Oceanien, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 9th instant, at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The transport "Umta" arrived to-day from China with the B. Squadron of the First Bengal Lancers under Command of Colonel Hayes, the other Officers being: Captain Finch, Lieut. Russell, Lieut. Lillingston and Capt. Knopton of the Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, with eleven Native Officers, 214 Non-Commissioned officers and men with 165 followers, 223 horses and 113 mules. The second squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers left Taku on the 19th instant together with the C. and D. sections, No. 42, Native Field Hospital on the hired transport "Clavering." The Bikanir Imperial Service troops with details for the Punjab and Bengal and D Section No. 58 Native Field Hospital left Taku on the 27th instant on the hired transport "Haiching." The 28th Madras Infantry with No. 3 Company Madras Sappers and Miners are expected to leave Taku on the 31st instant on the hired transport "Glengy le Ulwar." The Imperial Service troops with details for Punjab and Bengal and C. section No. 58 Native Field Hospital for Madras will return on the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Canning" sailing on the 1st June. The 1st Madras Pioneers with details for Madras and Bombay will embark on the hired transport "China" sailing on the 7th June.

LOCATION OF TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The units returning from China will be located as follows :—

Three Companies of Madras Sappers at Secunderabad.

The 1st Madras Pioneers at Belgaum.

The 28th Madras Pioneers at Secunderabad.

The Depot, 1st Madras Pioneers, move from Bangalore to Belgaum and the Depot, 28th Madras Pioneers, from Bellary to Secunderabed.

All the movements will be by rail.

A STRANGE STORY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A Mahomedan youth was picked up in a river on Sunday by a country boat and when made over to the River Police made the following strange statement. :—"He said that he had been in the service of the Captain of a steamer which left Calcutta on Sunday. While the vessel was dropping down the river he went to the Captain's wife and made a demand for his wages, upon which she struck him. On complainning to the Captain the latter laid hold of him and threw him over board and he was rescued by a country boat. He will be placed before the Commissioner of Police to-day and inquiries will be instituted to test his story.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following movements have been sanctioned :—

Headquarters and three Companies 1st Lincolnshires by rail from Secunderabad to Bangalore in relief of two Companies 1st Middlesex Regiment rejoining regimental headquarters at Secunderabad.

40th Pathans by rail from Meean Meer to Umballa.

Depot, 20th Punjab Infantry, by rail from Umballa to Meean Meer.

Wing 48th Dogras from Ferozepore to Meean Meer, temporarily.

THE I. M. SERVICE AND FURLOUGH.

The question of dividing the furlough reserve of the Indian Medical Service between the Military and Civil departments is before the Government of India in connection with that of increasing the strength of the Indian Medical Service generally.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RESERVISTS, &c.

The Contonment Magistrates at Karachi, Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Sind) and Quetta are appointed agents for finding employment for Reservists and Pensioners in Sind and Baluchistan.

In the Baluchistan agency the list of applicants for employment is to be limited to natives of Baluchistan and pensioners from local regiments.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR OFFICERS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the project estimated to cost one and quarter lakhs of rupees for providing house accommodation for officers at Loralai.

WARM COATS AND JHOOLS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Some 44,000 warm coats and 5,000 jhools have been despatched from India during the past few weeks for the use of troops in South Africa.

RESIDENCE FOR THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

Arrangements for the provision of a new residence for the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, includes the exchange of land whereby the Military relinquish to the Civil authorities a small site at the Crawford Market, also the Wellington Pier site.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been granted two months' leave.

Major Watson, 60th Rifles, lately A.-D.-C, to Lord Kitchener, has resumed service in the Egyptian Army and has been appointed A A.-G.

Major-General Smith-Dorrien should reach England from South Africa about June 2nd. He will probably stay a short time at home before sailing for India, but he may be expected to arrive in Simla to take up the duties of Adjutant-General early in July.

The China mules that are now being imported into India for transport and ordnance purposes are said to be strong and hardy animals, but they have one drawback—they are very vicious and ill-tempered. This probably arises from the manner in which they are treated—or rather ill-treated—in China. Their owners simply use them as beasts of burden which are expected to work hard and fare harder. Here in India the driver in a mountain battery and the drabi in the transport service have a knack of managing the most ill-conditioned mule and getting him to understand his business in life. Wonders are effected by patience and careful handling and we don't doubt that the China mule in spite of his viciousness will become amenable in the long run. If this prove to be the case, importation may become a regular business and India will thus have a new source of supply for the most useful of all animals for military transport purposes. As between three and four thousand mules are being sent to Calcutta by Sir Alfred Gaselee every opportunity will be afforded of giving the present experiment a fair trial.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 27.—Milnes, Captain, Bombay, Army Ordnance Department, on transfer from Karachi.

Barrett, Lieutenant, Bombay Connaught Rangers, on leave from Nasirabad.

Comyn, Lieutenant, Bombay Connaught Rangers, on leave from Nasirabad.

Wickham, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay Connaught Rangers, on leave from Nasirabad.

Phillips, Lieutenant, Punjab 2nd Sikhs, on plague duty from Kohat.

Arnold, Captain, Punjab 1st Wiltshire Regiment on route to England from Peshawar.

Hall, Captain, Madras, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, for South Africa from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 27.—Wood 2nd Lieutenant Madras, 4th Hussars, to join to Secunderabad.

Eustace, Captain, Punjab 2nd Sikhs, on furlough to Africa.

Williams, Lieutenant, Punjab 17th B. I., to rejoin to Dera Ismail Khan.

Hall, Captain, Punjab 12 B. C., to join to Peshawar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAYS AND THREATENED STRIKE.

PIRATING TRADE MARKS.

THE DEPRESSION IN MEXICO.

LONDON, MAY 10.

ALTHOUGH a general strike of colliers in connection with the new coal export duty would be a disastrous thing for our railways, the market seems not a penny the worse, or, at all events, if a penny, not much more. The fact is that Home Railway stocks, which are chiefly in the hands of steady investors, are not easily swayed by sensational rumour, and very few have taken the threat of the coal strike very seriously. In whatever light it is regarded the threat is full of fatuity. It must certainly have the effect of compelling the Government to adhere to its proposal to levy tax, for Parliament could never bow its head before compulsion of the kind. If the extra shilling is to hamper our coal export trade, which is a comparatively small part of the industry, to bring the industry as a whole to a dead standstill seems a peculiar way of rectifying matters. There are questions of economic policy surrounding the proposed duty which render it obnoxious from many points of view, but the opportunity of discussing anything of the sort has been rudely removed by this threat of the miners ; and public opinion, which has a grudge against the coal trade because of the extortionate prices levied last winter, is now further alienated by this latest development. It has rendered the case for the collieries hopeless ; the industry had better submit quietly, and the Railway market believes that it will. There might have been more improvement in prices had not the unsettlement arisen, but as it is they are rather higher than a week ago, and this in spite of the continuance of poor traffic returns. Even North-Western stock is maintained, although the Company has its own special difficulties to contend with in the defeat of its Bill in Parliament, the rumpus about the votes of its directors, and the difficulty with its men. Nor is Central London stock much affected, so far, by the very definite statements, in confirmation of long-standing rumours, that its rolling-stock must be entirely overhauled and its whole motor system abandoned for another.

There should not be any room for doubt as to the Trade Marks Bill passing its second reading in the House of Commons. But the peculiar procedure of the House with regard to privite members' measures offers such temptations that it is easy to understand the anxious suspense with which the trading and commercial community await the issue. Heavily handicapped as British manufacturers are in many ways, there is something especially absurd in the injury done them by our cumbrous and ridiculous law of trade marks and patents. No doubt the Department concerned acts upon lines carefully laid down. No doubt there is much to be said for the principles adopted for the regulation of the interests affected. But when, as is seen to be the case times without number, the rigid application of these principles hampers trade, deprives the British manufacturer of the fruits of his enterprise and expenditure, and gives his trade over to the unscrupulous foreign competitor for no assignable reason, it is surely time to secure an amendment of the law. That is how the present law of trade marks and patents designs operates in the very large majority of the countries with which we do business to-day. The foreign pirate of British labels and trade marks enjoys the direct protection and practical encouragement of the British authorities. this is not the experience of isolated firms or isolated industries. There is a swelling chorus of complaint from the many branches of commerce which suffer from the impudent and unchecked operations of fraudulent foreign competitors. The audacity of the latter is beyond belief. They are not content merely to manufacture and sell in competition with the British maker—almost invariably in an inferior from—the article he has popularised in their markets. They copy his method of putting it up and imitate exactly the label or design he displays upon it, even to the extent of affixing his name and address and any other distinguishing feature. So exact is the reproduction that a firm of Scotch whisky producers were unable to tell a Dutch imitation of the label on their bottles until chemical tests had been applied. Still the Trade Marks department continues to refuse to protect British firms by registering the designs they have used for years, and made familiar in home and foreign markets. It declares such labels to be "not distinctive," but declines to define what is "distinctive." The promoters of the Bill ask for the adoption of the broad definition that any label which is absolutely the property of the applicant, and which is capable of distinguishing his goods, should be entitled to registration. That seems a fair enough and workable basis. Its adoption would remove a heavy and unfair burden from legitimate British enterprise. At all events, the Select Committee to which the Bill will go if it passes the second reading could introduce any improvement required. In the interests of many traders and of sound commerce, therefore, it may be hoped that the measure may be treated as unopposed, and allowed to advance another stage.

There are some passages in Major Austin's interesting narrative of his recent exploration of the Sobat up to the Abyssinian highlands which much concern Lancashire. Major Austin not only found large areas thickly peopled with peaceable and industrious inhabitants, but at some places cotton was grown in considerable quantities. The natives do not use it themselves for the manufacture of clothing materials, being quite satisfied as a rule with the raiment with which they entered the world, the only additions being strings of beads and ivory bracelets. But the neighbouring Gallas readily buy all the cotton produced and carry it to Abyssinia, where it fetches a good price. Nyuak dandies sometimes go so far in submitting to civilised conventions as to sport cured skins, but the less sophisticated Nuers set their faces against "painting the lily" as they regard the wearing of clothes. But the important matter for the intelligent mind of Lancashire to ponder is that a vast tract under British control, and connected by a fine water-way with the navigable Nile, is capable of furnishing an apparently limitless supply of raw cotton. We cannot offer any opinion on the quality, as Major Austin supplies no information on that point. But from the fact that the Abyssinians find it good enough for their purposes the inference seems to be that English manufacturers could turn it to profitable account for the coarser and more enduring descriptions of cloth. Labour is both abundant and ridiculously cheap, while there are neither cataracts nor rapids in the Sobat between the Abssyinian mountains and its junction with the Nile. Bars of salt and ornamental beads from the chief currency, and their purchasing power against cotton makes it almost a gift to Gallas who come provided with the required mediums of exchange.

Within the last few months business in Mexico has been suffering from depression almost approaching the dimensions of a financial crisis. A good deal of alarm has consequently arisen in the country itself and in the minds of firms giving credit there or otherwise interested in the economic condition of the Republic. The trouble appears to have arisen mainly from the scarcity of silver dollars, the legal tender standard money of Mexico. During the last six or seven months the coin has been exported in very large quantities, chiefly to Eastern Asia. There is, of course, an abundance of silver in the Mexican mines, but the available supply and, consequently, the quantity of new dollars turned out by the mints has not been sufficient to replace the deficiency created by the unusually large export. Other influences have accentuated the scarcity of money but the predominant one is the demand for dollars for China. The financial tightness would no doubt have been quickly relieved it the output of the mines had been capable of immediate expansion. But for some time past a serious decrease of production has occurred at several of the largest mines in consequence of formidable inundations of water. Indeed at the moment when the increased demand for dollars for Mexico became apparent, the output of silver had fallen very low. The available supply of money in Mexico has consequently been small during the last four months, and the banks have been compelled greatly to restrict financial facilities.

The measure and effect of the crisis have been described by a leading merchant, long resident in Mexico, who is a director of a bank and also of one of the principal cotton manufacturing establishments there. Referring particularly to the market for cotton goods, he says that producers undoubtedly made a mistake when the symptoms of financial trouble began to appear. The price of cotton was high and the demand for goods falling off. Yet they kept on producing, in the hope of improvement, and the result was that stocks of cotton goods increased to a very inconvenient extent. Thousands of workpeople are employed, and in some cases whole towns or villages are dependent upon the cotton mills. Later on short time or stoppage of machinery was resorted to, but only in a minority of cases were the establishments closed altogether. The high prices of cotton necessitated high prices for goods, and the advance checked the demand. Thus stocks were augmented by the rise of prices as well as through the disturbance of trade occasioned by financial scarcity. It may be added that this adverse tone of business has had a palpable influence upon the exports of cotton manufactures from the United Kingdom to Mexico, the shipments thither of piece goods during the last six months having been only 11,345,300 yards, against 22,479, 800 yards in the corresponding period of 1899-1900. The falling off thus shown is 11, 134, 500 yards, or at the rate of nearly 50 per cent. The authority already quoted offers some reflections upon the lessons taught by the present crisis. In the first place, he says, it will cool the ardour of those who are apt to go too fast in the development of manufacturing enterprtse in Mexico, although he makes no reference to the highly protectionist Customs tariff, the very purpose of which is to encourage such enterprise. At present he adds the manufacturing capacity of Mexico has reached its maximum and for a long time to come there can be no further extension. Still he does not think the present troubles will last very long, and there are signs that the crisis is not very far from its end.

The liners which Mr. Morgan has planned for the ocean ferry, as the "Express" annunced some days ago, are to excel in luxuriousness anything that has ever been seen on water before. They will be to sea travel what the "limited train" is to the American railway.

An official of a leading American line who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgan at Aix-les-Bains, has returned to London and in an interview, said :—"Mr. Morgan and his interests have planned a sea service on the Atlantic that will make ocean travel as pleasant as human ingenuity can ever hope to make it. I was allowed while at Aix-les-Bains to see the plans for the two liners de luxe which are to be constructed for the comfort of that class which does not have to consider money when luxurious living is concerned. In the first place, these boats both of which will be five-day vessels, will carry none but first-class passengers. There will be no single cabins, but suites of apartments, consisting of parlour, bed-room, and tiled bath-room. There will be suites with more rooms, but the majority will have three. The suites will be furnished in the richest fashion and variously decorated. There will be colour schemes to suit all fancies, and many styles of furniture will be represented. The passage-ways will be broad and well lighted. The public rooms will be magnificent creations, decorated by famous artists. The dining-room will have no long general tables, the arrangement being one of small tables, similar to that of the restaurant of the Hotel Ritz in Paris. Ingenious devices will be used to prevent upsets in stormy weather, and each table will have two attendants. A pleasant feature will be a grill-room. A dairy will be maintained on board, ship quarters being provided in the space usually devoted to the steerage for a small herd of Jerseys. Along with the cows there will be carried a number of hens. Thus the millionaire can have fresh milk and new laid eggs though 1,000 miles from land. The arrangements for providing and keeping food are perfection. I do not think that the Carlton or the Waldorf-Astoria will be able to serve a better dinner. The greatest novelty will be a cafe chantant, where an excellent entertainment will be given each evening, the intention being to engage high-class artistes. A theatre supper will be served after the performance. The full details of these liners for millionaires would take me many hours to tell, and I must summarise. There will be a gymnasium, a large library, a sun room, a fully-stocked conservatory to provide fresh flowers daily, a skilled medical staff, readers, stenographers, manicures, masseurs, and special rooms for dogs, who will be housed as befit the pets of plutocrats. The cheapest passage will be £200. There is no question but that the vessels will pay. There are many thousand Americans who have the desire to escape the mob in ocean travel and to get away from the present dull uniformity on the Atlantic passage. Life on the ocean wave in a liner de luxe will be something for the marine poets to sing about."

DEATH OF MR. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI.

MR. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI, a prominent Bhatia merchant and millowner, died at eight o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Walkeshwar. He was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Lukhmidas first acted as broker to Messrs. Wallace and Company, and eventually acquired a large fortune as a piece-goods merchant and a millowner in Bombay. Though for some years he had lived a retired life he formerly took a most active part in Hindu Social Reform movements. When the charges made by the late Mr. Cursondas Mulji became the subject of inquiry by the High Court of Bombay, Mr. Lukhmidas assisted the Hindoo reformer at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice. He advocated widow re-marriage, and encouraged widow re-marriage in his own community. In 1858 when the income-tax was first levied in India the piece-goods merchants of Bombay protested against submitting their accounts to the authorities. They, however, agreed to show their books to Mr. Lukhmidas, in whom they had full confidence, and as Government had also ample trust in him, he was asked to examine the books and lay down the amounts to be assessed. Mr. Lukhmidas was subsequently thanked by Government for his services in connection with the collection of the tax. There was not a public movement during the sixties and the seventies in which he did not take an active part. He was for a number of years honorary secretary and treasurer of the Bhatia Mahajan, an onerous duty which he discharged to the satisfaction of the community. His benevolent efforts on behalf of his community were acknowledged in 1883, when the piece-goods shops in the heart of the city were named after him, and they have since been known as the Lukhmidas Khimji cloth market. He was agent and managing director of the Lukhmidas Spinning and Weaving Mills. He was a Justice of the Peace and at one time a member of the Municipal Corporation. During the last ten years the business he built up has been carried on by his sons. His charities, which were devoted to the spread of education among his community, were much appreciated. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Lukhmidas Market, the Mulji Jetha Market, the Sir Mangaldas Market, the Lukhmidas Mills, and the office of the Piece-good Merchants Association were closed yesterday.

MONSOON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

IT is notified that, commencing with the Europe mail to leave Bombay on the 1st June and during continuance of the Monsoon, mails will be shipped from and landed at the Carnac Bunder and late letters cannot in consequence be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office. Otherwise arrangements as to posting in the General Post Office, Town Sub Offices and on board the mail steamer, will be continued as in the fair season.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. MARINE STEAMER DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander R. W. W. Gordon, will sail to-day for Port Blair, with convicts, comprising 200 Males, 17 females, and 2 children. An Escort of 50 men, rank and file, under a Native Officer of the 21st Bombay Infantry will accompany them, besides a Deputy Jailor, 1 Matron, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, and 2 Native Warders. The above will embark from the Ballard Pier.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA v. 10TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Hockey Tournament for the Aga Khan Cup opened yesterday evening when the Poona Gymkhana and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, who were drawn together in the first round, met on the Oval. Seventeen teams have entered for the competition and it had been arranged that only two should compete in the first round, the other fifteen being given byes. The Cup is at present held by the Royal Scots. There was a fair attendance of onlookers when the match began yesterday evening and an interesting game was witnessed. In the first few minutes after the start the Poona team attacked, but thereafter the Native Infantry carried play to the other end and were given a corner. The shot was well cleared and the ball was quickly sent to the Native goal only to be as rapidly returned to the Gymkhana territory where Nimbalkar had a chance, but missed his stroke. A succeeding corner which fell to the sepoys had no result and a penalty for sticks enabled the Gymkhana to clear. The ball was quickly transferred to the vicinity of the Native goal and a corner being awarded, Jackson placed nicely in the circle and Milwan scored with a pretty shot. Poona came again immediately after the restart and after a melee in goal, the ball was twice rapidly sent in and each time cleverly kept out by Anwar Khan. An infringement however caused a penalty to be given against the Infantry and a bully in goal was allowed from which Poona scored their second goal Half time arrived shortly afterwards with the score two goals to nil, in favour of the Poona Gymkhana.

Resuming the native team gave a very pretty exhibition, playing a fast and attractive game. Poona early on secured several corners but the native defence was clever. Then an opening in favour of the Infantry was lost through a penalty, but after having cleared a corner the sepoys headed by Nimbalkar travelled to the other end and the lattter placing nicely enabled Siva Mehter to score. This success was warmly received by the spectators and the interest began to grow. It was intensified when the Infantry, renewing the attack, almost directly repeated their success and equalised the score. Another attempt appeared to be also successful but the whistle went for an infringement as the ball entered the net. A bully in goal followed and the Gymkhana were able to ease the pressure and getting away from a melee they carried play to the other end and without stopping a capital side shot was sent in from the edge of the circle, completely beating Anwar Khan. There after the Gymkhana were several times on the point of increasing their lead, but Anwar Khan did not let any more pass him. Some of his saves were particularly smart. The Gymkhana also secured a corner which was neutralised by a penalty for sticks which enabled the sepoys to clear. The game ended with the score.

Poona Gymkhana	3 goals.
10th Bombay Light Infantry	2 goals.

The following were the teams :—

POONA GYMKHANA.—Capt. Ravenhill, R F A, Goal; Col Light, 17th B I and Capt E H De V. Atkinson, R. E Backs ; Lt Theobald, R F A, Lt Leely, K S L I, and Lt C V Ommanney, 15th M I, Half-backs ; Lt C F Birney, R F, Capt. A P Douglas, R A, Lt L C P Milman, R F A, Lt G V Hunt, K S L I, and Lt L A Jackson, K S L I, Forwards.

10TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.—Hav. Anwar Khan, Goal ; Capt T X Britten and Pte Vittoo Powar, Backs ; L N Khushal Beg, Lt H C Hill and Pte Chand Khan, Half-backs ; Hav Sudan Rao Nimbalkar, Pte Shaik Kassim, Pte Siwa Mehter, L N Vishnu Ghone and N Aladad Khan, forwards.

RESULT OF THE "DRAWING."

THE result of the "Drawing" is as given below :—

1st Round.		2nd Round.	3rd Round.	4th Round.	Final.
Poona Gymkhana	Oval 27th May.	Oval, 29th May	Oval, 1st June.	Oval 4th June.	Oval, 6th June.
10th Bombay Lt. Infantry.					
Royal Irish Regiment	...bye.				
13th Bombay Infantry	...bye.	Cooperage. 28th May.			
Marine Battalion	...bye.				
Royal Warwick Regt.	...bye.	Oval, 28th May	Cooperage. 1st June.		
R. A. Colaba	...bye.				
Cathedral School Old Boys	...bye.	Cooperage 31st May.			
Shropshire Lt. Infantry	...bye.				
H. M. S. "Magdala"	...bye.	Cooperage 29th May.	Oval, 3rd June.	Cooperage, 3rd June.	
Connaught Rangers	...bye.				
Bombay Volunteer Artillery	...bye.	Cooperage 30th May.			
Bombay Gymkhana	...bye.				
20th Hussars	...bye.	Oval, 30th May	Cooperage, 3rd June.		
2nd Bombay Grenadier	...bye.				
Anglo-Indian Association	...bye.	Oval, 31st May.			
Royal Scots	...bye.				

NOTE—The Committee reserve the right of altering the date of any match, or matches, here given, should they consider there is sufficient reason to justify their doing so.

Each game will commence at 5-10 p.m.

SECOND ROUND.

The following matches take place this evening at 5-10 :—

13th Bombay Infantry vs. Marine Battalion; Cooperage.

R. A. Colaba vs. Warwick Regiment ; Oval.

We are asked to state that ladies are admitted free to the enclosure at the Hockey Tournament.

A date which has been altered to suit the convenience of the Poona Gymkhana is that of the tie between this team and the Royal Irish Regiment, who will play on the 31st of May on the Cooperage instead of on the 29th. On the other hand the Cathedral old Boys who were to play the Shropshire L. I. on the 31st will now play this team on the 29th May at the Oval.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES—BANTAMS.

1.	Pte. Smitten, 2nd K S L I	vs.	Pte. McCulloch, Black Watch.
2.	Pte. Owen, 20th Hussars	,,	Pte. Jameson, 4th Hussars.
3.	Pte. Gaffney, C Rangers	,,	Drummer Treacey, Warwick Regt.
4.	L-Cpl. T. Wilson, S. W. Bordrs	,,	Pte. Sexton, Black Watch
5.	Driver W Smith, E R H A	,,	Pte. W Smith, Lincs. Regt
6.	Drummer, C. Smart, Mid. Regt.	,,	Pte. J. McEwan, Roy. Scots.

FIRST TIES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1.	Drummer Smith, C. Rangers.	vs.	Pte. Cobley, Roy. Scots.
2.	Pte. Fox, C. Rangers	,,	Pte. A Bolton, Lincs. Regt
3.	Br. R. J. Green, C R H A	,,	L-Cpl. Westwood, Mid. Regt
4.	Cpl. Fenner, Warwick, Regt.	,,	Pte. Cluer, 20th Hussars.
5.	Pte. A. Talbot, W. Yorks Regt.	,,	Pte, Inker, Dorset Regt.

FIRST TIES—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1.	Gr. Jack Sissons, 13th E D R G A	vs.	Pte. Sullivan, Warwick Reg
2.	Pte. Baxter, Warwick Reg.	,,	Br. Grady, 1st Battery R F A
3.	Pte. Clayton, Mid Reg.	,,	Pte. Powell, 2nd Yorks Regt.
4.	Pte. Fitcher, E York Regt.	,,	Pte. Lea, Black Watch
5.	Pte. Jones, Warwick Regt.	,,	Pte. Evans Warwick Regt.
6.	Pte, Hipkin, Mid Regt.	,,	Pte. Crawford, 20th Hussars
7.	Pte. R. Bevan, Mid Regt.	,,	A Royal Irish Rifles.

FIRST TIES—CATCH WEIGHTS.

1.	Br. Dan Kibbler, 13 C E D R G A	,,	L Cpl. S Doble Welsh Regt.
2.	Pte. Hoare, 20th Hussars	,,	Corpl Callary, Black. Watch
3.	Pte. Campbell, The Buffs	,,	Pte. J. Smith, Lincs. Regt.

A SALE of Old English coins at Messrs. Sotheby's realised £1,073. An Edward VI double sovereign, third coinage, one of the rarest coins in the English series, was sold for £255.

ANOTHER case of the forced abduction and baptism of Jewish girls in Austria is reported from Galacia. There have been a large number of these cases lately, and the Government will not interfere.

THE proposal to grant members of the Reichstag an attendance allowance and their railway fare to and from their constituencies to Berlin was adopted by 185 votes to 40.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Burma that preparations for the Viceroy's visit next cold weather are already being put in train. So far as is known Lord Curzon, after passing through Assam and halting some little time at Manipur, will proceed to Tammu, and thence go down the Kubo Valley, striking the Chindwin River at or above Kindat. His journey onwards to Mandalay will be by steamer. From Mandalay, Upper Burma will be open to him, and he will be able to travel even as far north as Myitkhina by rail. Bhamo will doubtless be visited, and the return journey can be made down the Irrawaddy by steamer. The whole tour will be exceptionally interesting.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND INDIAN CRICKET.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE English and Scottish Public Schools have been so prominently identified with Indian cricket that it may not be amiss to give a brief sketch of old public school players who are at the present time borne on the active list of Indian cricketers. Ever since the game first took root in India, the names of some of the leading public school players of their time have been closely associated with every notable performance recorded in the annals of Indian cricket, and as each year brings out fresh recruits to replace those who have returned to England the interest excited by the arrival of the new comers is heightened when something is known of the reputation they earned at their respective schools. All cricketers out here who follow the game with an intelligent interest are naturally eager to learn as much as possible of the past cricket history of our crack players and with a view to adding to their stock of knowledge on this subject I have been at some pains to try and trace the school cricket history of all the leading players in India at the present time who played in their school XI's. In compiling a list of these players I find that every school of importance in England is represented, including some of the smaller schools such as Sedbergh, Bedford, Lancing, Felstead, Merchant Taylors, Bradfield, Brighton, and Leamington College. Cheltenham heads the list with 7 players, followed by Haileybury with 6. Winchester and Wellington have each 5 representatives, while Harrow, Marlborough, Clifton and Fettes have 4 each. Then follow Malvern, Rugby, Shrewsbury, and Brighton with 3 each. Eton, Charterhouse, Repton, Rossall, Loretto, Tonbridge, Lancing, Sedbergh, Merchiston Castle and Merchant Taylor's have 2 each, and the list is completed with Uppingham, Westminister, Dulwich, Bradfield, Felstead, and Leamington College, each of which are represented by 1, the total number of players in the list being 77.

The Old Cheltonians are : H. Nelson, A. B. Skinner, C. V. B. Davy, H. F. B. Champain, C. E. B. Champain, A. J. Biscoe, and A. E. Gibson. Of these H. F. B. Champain is probably the most famous. He was in the XI from 1885 to 1888, his batting averages the last three years being 25·0, 42·3, and 46·5. He has played for Gloucestershire, and his performances for the Gurkha Brigade team, during the last eight years are too well known to require any comment here. His brother C. E. B. Champain, who played in a few matches in Bombay and Poona last season, was in the XI from 1890 to 1892, having a batting average of 41·5 his last year. He too plays for the Gurkha Brigade team. A. B. Skinner, who is stationed somewhere in the N.-W. P., and who greatly distinguished himself in the match Chakrata vs. Mussoorie in 1899, was in the XI from 1895 to 1897, his batting averages those years being 23·0, 43·16, and 20·6. C. V. B. Davy, who a few years ago, was one of the best all-round Madras cricketers and who is now stationed in Burma, was in the XI in 1888 when he had a batting average of 24·15 and a bowling average of 47 wickets for 12·17. He used to play for Bickley Park and one year headed the batting averages of that club. H. Nelson, who is stationed somewhere in Bengal and who appears to have given up the game, as I have not noticed his name in the reports of any matches that side, was in the XI in 1889-90. A. J. Biscoe, of the Royal Irish Rifles, was in the XI in 1898. He is one of the best bowlers in the Calcutta. C. A. E. Gibson, who lovers of the game will remember in connection with Mr. Vernon's and Lord Hawke's teams was in the XI in 1881 and had a batting average of 16·4. He plays for the Behar Wanderers.

The Old Haileyburians are : E. B. Raikes, J. D. F. Campbell, T. M. Usbourne, G. F. H. Lushington, W. A. Bailey, and J. D. W. Davy. The best known of these is E. B. Raikes who was in the XI in 1881-82. The first year his bowling figures were 54 wickets for 10·18, and the second 63 wickets for 8·3. That he still keeps up his form with the ball Bombay cricketers will not need to be told. J. D. F. Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, was in the XI from 1883 to 1886 and headed the batting and bowling averages his last year. He has assisted the Behar Wanderers for several years, usually captaining the team, and is now I believe acting for one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. T. M. Usbourne, who used to keep wicket for the Presidency, was in the XI in 1884. He seems to have given up the game as I have not noticed his name lately. G. F. H. Lushington, who is stationed somewhere in the Punjab, was in the XI in 1891, when his bowling average was 42 wickets for 12.0. W. A. Bailey, who batted and bowled in Mussoorie cricket in 1899, was in the XI in 1882, his batting average being 22·7. J. D. W. Davy, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was in the XI in 1883.

The Old Wykehamists are : C. Wigram, K. Wigram, R. L. Ricketts, J. T. Weatherby, and B. J. B. Stephens. C. Wigram was in the XI from 1889 to 1891. In 1890 he had a batting average of 18.5 and took 41 wickets for 14 runs a piece. His batting average the following year was 30·6 and his bowling figures 38 wickets for 16·2. He is one of the very best old public school players in India and has some splendid performances to his credit in Simla and Calcutta cricket. K. Wigram, who plays for the Gurkha Brigade team, was in the XI in 1893-94, his batting averages those years being 19·8 and 27·0. R. L. Ricketts, who is stationed in the Punjab, was in the XI in 1890-91 his batting averages being 19-2 and 21·1. J. T. Weatherby, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was in the XI from 1894 to 1896, his batting average the last two years being 18·7 and 25·18. B. J. B. Stephens, another Bombay player, was in the XI in 1889-90 and was twelfth man in 1887-88.

The Old Wellingtonians are : M. D. Wood, E. L. Tomkins, A. M. Latham, A. E. J. Perkins, and V. R. Hine-Haycock. Of these M. D. Wood, who played for the Presidency last year is probably the best all-round player. He was in the XI in 1890-91, and had a batting average of 30·4 his first year. The following year his batting average was 29·33 and his bowling average 46 wickets for 13·6. E. L. Tomkins was in the XI in 1886. A. M. Latham, who is stationed in the Punjab was in the XI in 1880-81, and headed the batting averages his last year. A. E. J. Perkins, who is stationed in Bengal, and who never plays now, was in the XI in 1881-82. He was a fine bat and could also bowl. V. R. Hine-Haycock, who is stationed in Madras and who plays very little now, was in the XI in 1888.

The Old Harrovians are : E. B. T. Studd, H. D. Watson, B. N. Bosworth-Smith and R. L. Kindersley E. B. T. Studd, the hero of one of the finest innings ever played at Calcutta, was in the XI from 1896 to 1898, his batting averages those years being 20·0, 14·22, and 16·76. He plays for the Behar Wanderers. H. D. Watson, I. C. S., the Old Oxford Blue was in the XI in 1887-88. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, I. C. S., who should have got his Blue at Oxford and has played for Middlesex, was in the XI in 1891-92, his batting average, the first year being 23·9. R. L. Kindersley, the Ootacamund player, was in the XI in 1884.

The Old Marlburians are : E. L. French, J. B. Wood, H. E. Stanton, and P. R. Creed. E. L. French, the doyen of Punjab cricket was in the XI in 1876-77 in which years he batted and kept wicket well. J. B. Wood, I.C.S., the Old Oxford Blue, was in the XI in 1889, having a batting average of 34·2. Curious enough he did not come on as a bowler until he went up to Oxford, when, however, his last year in residence he played skittles with the Cambridge wickets. He is a great batsman now, but has lost nearly all his skill as a bowler. H. E. Stanton, who I believe played once for the Presidency, was in the XI in 1878 and had a batting average of 12·5. P. R. Creed, of the Rifle Brigade, was in the XI in 1892 and played a fine innings of 211 against Rugby. His batting average was 25·19.

The Old Cliftonians are : J. H. Curtis, H. C. MacTier, B. M. L. Brodhurst, and C. S. Carnegy. J. H. Curtis, I.C.S., who is stationed in Burma, was in the XI from 1892 to 1894, and had three fine batting averages of 26-12, 31-0 and 64-4. He played for Gloucestershire once, but is completely lost to Indian cricket. H. C. MacTier who played for the Bombay Gymkhana in the early eighties and who is a D. S. P. was in the XI in 1880. B. M. L. Brodhurst, who plays for the Gurkha Brigade team, was in the XI from 1889 to 1891. In 1890 he had a bowling average of 30 wickets for 14-2, and the following year 21 wickets for 16-0. C. G. Carnegy, who has played for the Bombay Gymkhana for

several years, was in the XI in 1880-81 his batting averages being 7-2, and 20-1.

The Old Fettesians are: M. R. Jardine, E. P. Thompson, E. W. M. Norie, and R. A. Carruthers. Of these M. R. Jardine the Old Oxford Blue and Middlesex player is undoubtedly the most famous. He was in the XI from 1885 to 1888, his batting average the last three years being 30-1, 56-0 and 77-7. E. P. Thomson, who plays for the Behar Wanderers was in the XI from 1889, to 1892 his batting average the first three years being 28-4,12-19, and 24-7. E. W. M. Norie who has played with success in Simla cricket, was in the XI in 1880. R. A. Carruthers of the Behar Wanderers was in the XI from 1878 to 1881 but I have been unable to obtain his batting averages.

The Old Malvernians are: W. E. Copleston, A. R. Hignell, and A. Newnham. W. E. Copleston, of the Indian Forest Service who is stationed at Belgaum, was in the XI in 1899-90. A. R. Hignell, of the Bengal Civil Service, was in the XI in 1891-92 and had a batting average of 22-12 his last year. A. Newnham was in the XI in 1878 and had a batting average of 15-24 and a bowling average of 93 wickets for 8·6.

The Old Brightonians are: A. B. Sangster, R. H. Dewing, and C. G. Ames. A. B. Sangster who is now stationed at Allahabad was in the XI in 1881 and had a bowling average of 68 wickets for 9·25. R. H. Dewing, the Madras player, was in the XI in 1881 and had a batting average of 48-7 and a bowling average of 72 wickets for 8.25. C. G. Ames, who is also stationed in Madras was in the XI in 1893-94 in which years his batting averages were 21·7 and 22·13.

The Old Salopians are: F. L. Sprott, C. Kenrick, and C. L. Alexander. F. L. Sprott, the old Presidency player, was in the XI from 1878 to 1880. C. Kenrick, who plays for the Behar Wanderers, was in the XI in 1895-96 having a batting average of 19·2 his last year and a bowling average of 20 wickets for 12·30. C. L. Alexander, I. C. S., the Cambridge Soccer Blue, was in the XI from 1892 to 1894, his batting average those years being 26·35, 52·58, and 26·0.

The Old Rugbians are: F. A. Prevost, H. D. Rendall and C. E. Cobb. None of these players now, curious enough, play any cricket. F. A. Prevost was in the XI in 1878-79. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S., was in the XI from 1889 to 1891 having a batting average of 22·5 his last year, and a bowling average of 20 wickets for 15·16. C. E. Cobb, who is stationed in the N.-W. P. was in the XI in 1880.

The Old Lancing boys are: G. H. Neale and C. J. Richards. The former was in the XI in 1886-87, having a batting average of 25·5 his last year. He is one of the best players in the Punjab and recently took a team to Simla. C. J. Richards, the Kolar Gold Fields player, was in the XI in 1888-89 and had a batting average of 34·3 his first year, and the following year 48·6 and a bowling average of 33 wickets for 8·16.

The Old Carthusians are: E. H. Bray, and M. F. R. Wingfield. E. H. Bray, the Old Cambridge Blue and Middlesex player, was in the XI from 1891 to 1893, his batting average those years being 33·8, 28·7, 21·89. M. F. R. Wingfield, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was in the XI in 1896-97, having a batting average of 30·0 his first year.

The Old Etonians are: C. T. Studd and C. T. Allen. The first named was in the XI from 1876 to 1879 and has played for Cambridge and Middlesex. C. T. Allen, who is stationed at Cawnpore, was in the XI in 1895-96 his batting average being 34·55, and 16·41.

The Old Tonbridge boys are: M. O'C. Tandy and J. G. Greig, two names famous in Indian Cricket. M. O'C. Tandy, of the Royal Artillery, was in the XI from 1889 to 1891, his batting averages being 24·6, 17·7, and 23·54. J. S. Greig was in the XI in 1890-91 but his batting average was low for the fine form he has since developed.

The Old Reptonians are R. L. Sinclair and G. E. Burnett-Stuart. The former who has done such good service for the Presidency in recent years, was in the XI in 1891 when he had a bowling average of 72 wickets for 8·5. He was undoubtedly the best public school bowler of his year. G. E. Burnett-Stuart, of the Rifle Brigade, was in the XI in 1894-95, his bowling average those years being 44 wickets for 14-93 and 66 for 11·86.

The Old Lorettonians are: D. J. McFarlane and W. Drysdale. The former was in the XI from 1878 to 1880, but has played no cricket to speak of owing to his having been stationed at Mangalore nearly all the time he has been out in India. W. Drysdale, who did so well in the Presidency match at Poona last year, was in the XI in 1892-93, his batting avarage the last year being 15·7.

The Old Rossallians are: F. A. Watson and R. H. Heath. The former was in the Rossall XI of 1884 and is a member of the Calcutta C. C. R. H. Heath, who has done well in Simla cricket this season, was in the XI in 1893-94, and is a good bat and bowler.

The Old Sedberghians are: W. C. Shepherd and R. A. Cassells. The first named, who is stationed at Thana, was in the XI in 1889, but does not play now. R. A. Cassells was in the XI in 1893 and has just gone home on furlough.

The Old Merchant Taylor's are: L. M. Crump and J. C. Jack. Both belong to the Bengal Civil Service and were in the XI in 1892-93.

The Leamington College player is H. P. Tollington, I.C.S., who was in the XI in 1886. He played, in a few matches at Simla in 1899 with great success.

The Merchiston Castle players are J. D. Guise and J. S. Patterson. Both are members of the Calcutta C. C. The former was in the XI in 1890, and the latter in 1889.

The Old Uppinghamian is A. M. Kettlewell who is stationed in the Punjab. He was in the XI in 1881, but does not play much cricket now.

The Old Felstead player is L. E. S. Ward, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He was in the XI in 1896.

The Old Westminster is E. P. Garrett of the Bengal Civil Service, who was in the XI in 1894.

The Old Bradfield is S. L. Wace who was in the XI in 1898-99, having a batting average of 18-60 his last year. He is doing well in Simla cricket this year.

The Old Alleynian is A. P. Douglas, the Bombay Presidency player, who was in the XI from 1882 to 1884.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that the players with the best school reputations as bats and bowlers are: H. F. B. Champain, C. J. Richards, J. H. Curtis, A. Newnham, E. H. Bray, R. H. Dewing, C. Wigram, M. R. Jardine, R. L. Sinclair, C. L. Alexander, and E. B. Raikes. There may be of course other players who have played for their school XI's not included in this list, and if there are, my excuse for omitting their names must be the great difficulty in compiling a list of this kind in India where cricketers are so scattered.

R

AN ARISTORATIC CRICKET TEAM.

That the national game is encouraged and fostered by titled people is greatly in evidence during the last decade and even in India were it necessary to raise a team composed of peers and the sons of peers there would be found a sufficient number of players with the necessary qualifications for such a side. Their names are: Lord Suffolk, Lord Ronaldshay, Lord Northcote, Lord Ampthill, Lord H. Kensington, Lord G. Stewart-Murray, Hon. R. Leigh, Hon. J. D. T. Bingham, Hon. A. F. W. Harris, Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major, and the Hon. C. F. H. Napier. Most of the above players don flannels very seldom now, but they all have at one time or other played a good deal of what is know at home as Country house cricket.

R.

THE following important statement was made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech on the Civil List:—"The present King has no personal fortune. Whatever remains from the private fortune of the late Queen or from the savings to which I have referred was, in accordance with the statement made by Her Majesty's Ministers to the committee on the Prince of Wales' Children Act of 1889, devoted by Her Majesty to the benefit of her younger children. Therefore, it is a fact which cannot, I think, be too widely known that the present King has no personal fortune, and is dependent upon the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and upon the Civil List which may be voted by Parliament."

SIMLA DISTRICTS IN THE THIRTIES.

THE following is the second letter of 1833 given as from an old time civilian in the "C. and M. Gazette":—

MASSURI, July 4th, 1834.

MY Dear Meg, I dispatched a letter to Marianne three or four months ago, giving an account of the first part of the journey I made last year in these mountains. I will now continue it agreeably to my promise. The date at which I broke off was, if I remember right, the 20th September. This day we left the little hamlet of Zakir. Before starting, we learnt to our discomfiture, that 25 of our coolies had run off—they have a great dread of the pass. With great difficulty we got 15 men to supply their places. My companions were obliged to leave a tent and several other things behind, but I carried everything on. The road this day was very bad throughout, but the scenery was very grand. We crossed a great bed of snow for the first time. It formed a natural bridge over the rapid mountain stream. We now proceeded through a forest that skirts the edge of the river. Just on emerging from it we reached our encamping ground.

Jaimal (the name of the place) is situated just at the entrance of a valley, which is about three miles long and about a quarter of a mile broad. It is bounded on either side by high mountains. In the background are a succession of noble cataracts, formed by the stream we had accompanied. Over these, the vast rugged peaks of the barrier mountains tower aloft in clouds and perpetual snow. 21st.—This was the great, the eventful day. We struck our tents at daybreak, and started our baggage as soon after it as possible. We breakfasted as usual in the open air, which was bitterly cold. For three miles, till reaching the foot of the falls mentioned above, the road was a dead level on a green sward, along the left bank of the river. We had now to ascend the acclivity by the edge of the cataracts. Their height is very great, much more so, as I now found, than I had supposed from seeing them at a distance. It took us a full-hour's hard labour to climb from the valley to the level of the upper fall. These falls are so close to each other that they may almost be considered to form only one vast cataract. From the time expended in ascending it you may judge of their height. But the steepness of the acclivity is excessive, and the hard snow was so slippery that we had great difficulty in making any progress at all. I had a rope tied round my waist and made two of my jan-pan bearers precede me and pull it. I got some assistance in this way, but I found it answer better, whenever there was footing, to let two of them, one on each side, take me by the arms—or to lean upon their shoulders. I generally found this last method the best. Their height is well adapted for it, as they are all short men. We had now surmounted the first great ascent. There are four in all, the intervening parts being tolerably easy. From our position over the waterfall the view down the valley was very fine. Having surmounted the next two ascents, by a turn to the left the glen we had left was shut from our view; and the snowy peaks encompassed us on all sides, so as to form in the midst a vast basin, as it were. In ordinary seasons all would have been snow beneath our feet, but unusually little had fallen the precedingwinter, and the summer just ended had been a remarkably hot one. A perfect quarry of huge disjointed stones, the ruins of the towering rocks above, was laid bare. Altogether it was difficult to conceive a more dreary scene of chaos and desolation, pervaded by a solemn and awful stillness. From the tenuity of the atmosphere even the sounds of our voices and footsteps were faintly heard by each other. I observed here and there among the stones a solitary buttercup growing,—except mosses, the last specimen of vegetation to be seen. The heat of the sun for an hour or two before and after noon at this season occasions a melting of the masses of snow which are everywhere scattered in patches. From these, little streams were trickling underneath the stones, the highest fountains of the Rupin river. Doubtless all or most of the larger streams that enter the Ganges or Jumna on the left can boast the same lofty lineage. We had to pick our way, leaping from one loose fragment of rock to another, for perhaps five miles. We then followed a horizontal path along a steep bank of snow and reached the bottom of the last ascent. It is not very high, but very steep, and the debris of sand and gravel was loose and sank beneath us at every step in a manner that made this our last pull the most arduous of all. At length we reached the crest much blown. The prospect was very grand, but not so extensive as I had expected owing to the great height of all the neighbouring mountains. The most conspicuous was the Kailas or Raldurg at the foot of the glen to the north. But I will speak of it hereafter. We had brought materials to light a fire, but though they were of the best it was the work of much more than an hour to effect our purpose, from the extreme difficulty of getting anything to burn in so rare an atmosphere. Our object was by ascertaining the boiling point of water (which was 186) to make a rude observation of the altitude. The result tallied very nearly with the measurement given by trigonometrical survey, which makes it 15,600 feet above the level of the sea; that is, about 60 feet lower than the summit of Mont Blanc. We were all more or less affected by the tenuity of the air; even slight exertion puts one out of breath immediately. When at rest, however, I experienced nothing more than an unpleasant sense of pressure on the head, and particularly at the ears. Some of the natives, and one in particular who acted as our guide, though he carried no burden, suffered most. He complained of violent headache: he came from the little village of Zakir, which I have mentioned as the highest we passed; and one would have expected he would have been better able to stand the atmosphere here than any of us. Having rested about an hour and a half, and collected a number of fossils as trophies, we proceeded. There is not a yard of tableland at the crest. We had just to make a step forward when the declivity began. In all mountain-ranges from east to west the south side is the steepest, as we experienced this day. We found the descent much less steep than the ascent had been, and much more agreeable. We found much more snow on this the northern than on the southern side of the pass. Having proceeded downwards about five miles we came to our encamping ground. It was with difficulty we found a spot sufficiently level to pitch our little tents upon. We were favourably situated with regard to wood and water, but unfortunately just at the point whence two glens branched upward to the snowy passes, so that we were just in the vortex of the biting blasts that rushed down them. We managed to make a tolerably comfortable dinner though at a very late hour; but the temperature had fallen every minute since the sun had been hid, and the cold was excessive. By morning the thermometer was six degrees below freezing point. Inside my tent what had been a basin full of water became almost a solid mass of ice in the morning. The brilliancy of the firmament at night exceeded everything I had ever seen before, and it was almost equally worth of admirationbyday. At these great elevations (we estimated this place to be 12,000 feet above the sea) the sky has a depth and intensity of blueness unknown elsewhere. The sun has little halo, and its circumference appears sharp and well defined, like that of the full moon. We continued our descent about 1 o'clock on a most lovely forenoon. After proceeding a few miles we were reminded that we were now in Tartary by passing a yak stalking slowly and majestically along at a little distance. This is a large animal peculiar toThibet. It is more like a bull than any other animal known in Europe, but has a great deal of shaggy hair, and a remarkably thick bushy tail. These tails are an important article of commerce with India, where they are much used, especially by wealthy natives, for driving away flies. With three or four miles of the end of our march we entered a wood of magnificent firs and pines, on the opposite side of the glen rises a lofty hill covered with forest to the very top. Far below us we could descry the junction of the stream, whose course we had accompanied from the pass, with the Buspa, a furiously rapid torrent, which flowing to the north joins the Sutlegde. It washes the base of the Raldurg, which beetles an almost perpendicular precipice from the bed of the river. At an amazing altitude three principal peaks, as sharp as needles, show into the sky. Besides its stupendous height which is about 21,560 feet above the sea, which with rock and precipice, and ice and snow and glacier, it combines all the elements of mountain majesty on the grandest scale. Like all the great objects of Nature in rude and uncivilised countries, it is associated with a hundred superstitions. Strange unearthly sounds are constantly heard to issue from it, occasioned no doubt by the noise of the tumbling avalanched and the rocks disruptured by the ceaseless motion of frost and snow, reverberating from the rocks. The natives, however, consider them the howling of the demons and malignant spite of the mountain. Within two or three miles of Sungla, the name of the village (or town, it claims to be) where we were to halt, we got into tolerably good made road. On each side were growing fine fields of wheat and barley nearly ripe. They were fenced by dry stone dykes—almost the first fences of any kind I had seen since leaving Britain. Everything were an airy happiness and comfort. A collection of very tolerably built cottages forms a kind of outlet to Sungla. They are inhabited only in the summer season, we learnt. A very little below the confluence of the little torrent from the Rupin pass and the Buspa is a tract of alluvial ground,—a holm in short of some extent, and bearing fine crops. Just on emerging from the glen, on turning round to the N.-West, we came in sight of Sangla itself, situated about a hundred feet above the Buspa on the opposite side. The torrent is crossed by a very neat wooden bridge, which has a parapet. The Buspa may be 50 feet broad here. At this season the water is very far from being at its highest, but the force, occasioned by its proximity to and the great height of its sources, and its being hid by rocks in a narrow and winding channel amazed me. I stood upon the bridge with dizzy brain, gazing upon it with wonder, and in spite of the security of my position almost with terror. The rush of waters was most tremendous. I will continue this account in another letter to Henry. I have written three or four letters to-day and have been obliged to scribble this in the greatest haste. I wish to get it posted to-day that it may reach Calcutta in time, proceed by the Forbes steamer, which has been advertised to sail for the Red-Sea on the 9th of August. I have taken my dates and some remarks from same hasty memoranda. I jotted down at the time of visiting the scenes, I have attempted to discribe. But I have written in great measure from memory. So deep an impression was made on my mind that I can call up every scene, and remember every turn I made almost as well as if I had trodden them but yesterday.

JOHN BULL AND HIS CRICKET.

BY CAPTAIN PHILIP TREVOR.

WHEN John Bull said he would go with me to cricket matches this summer, I very naturally hailed the prospect with delight.

To watch the best of games in the company of one whose expert knowledge and whose good sportsmanship are a like unimpeachable is a pleasure and an education which is given to few of us. I knew, too, the fine shades of his seemingly blunt character, and I was consequently aware that his blundering stolidity—the only trait permitted him by the comic papers of the Continent—was on a par with other inventions which derive their being from the same source. That he would be frank and candid when occasion demanded I hoped; that he would be absolutely fearless I, of course, took for granted. As regards technical instruction, too, I knew that I should be (or, at any rate, that I ought to be) the better for his confidences. It was his national game. He had played it, watched it, joyed in it and grieved over it by turns, during the whole course of that long life of his whose origin was even more deeply shrouded in mystery than that of King Arthur himself. To look at him, he might perhaps be a "man of forty," but a real live man of forty, and one, moreover, who in no way resembled the stage travesty of the same. In place of the inevitable pale face, black moustache, and hair grey to whiteness, he had ruddy cheeks, a luxuriant sandy thatch, and no moustache at all. His dissimilarity to his accepted prototype continued in the matter of character. He had the fire and dash of a boy—not to be wondered at perhaps, in one whose youth (or one should say whose comparative youth) is perennial, and he had never essayed to be interesting by grafting the vices of the old man on the natural follies of the young man.

I commenced to thank John Bull for his promise, but he cut me short.

"Say no more about it. Interest and a desire to learn are your passports. They should admit you anywhere."

Of course I did not resist the temptation to inquire his views on the two important points which had for many weeks engrossed the attention of all of us. I had read the reams of special pleading that had been printed on the subject and which had generally tended to obscure the real issue. I wanted the plain commonsense opinion of one who knew thoroughly all that was to be known both of the national game and of the national character.

"This throwing question—would you mind telling me if—" "Not at all." Well, I'm quite pleased with what has been done. Action was necessary, you see. Public opinion—I make the admission with the greatest regret—had been appealed to in vain for a dozen years. The country captains, like all men who undertake self-imposed duties, had a thankless task, and very admirably did they acquit themselves."

"Then you don't think that the lack of mandate—"

"Mandate, sir, mandate!" said John impatiently. "You don't want to reduce cricket administration to the moral level of a Town Council or the House of Commons, do you?"

I allayed his fears, and he grew calmer.

"No," he continued; "all is for the best. If the umpires ignore the ultimatum of the M.C.C.—and they have been given twelve months to comply, mark you—it will be quite time enough then to fill up a black list and deal with the offenders."

"The umpires don't appear always to see very well," I ventured to suggest.

"No, they don't" replied Mr. Bull sharply; "but I think the hint given them by the M.C.C. will be of more value to them than a series of visits to the most eminent of oculists."

Presuming on this new vein I had struck in John, I murmured something about justice being blind.

"Yes, but that doesn't mean that the umpires are to go to sleep."

I left that phase of the subject and said:

"Do you think, then, that the M.C.C. are qualified?"

He interrupted me somewhat tartly.

"Please do not ask superfluous questions. The M.C.C. are the only possible, the only competent authority on the game."

"Now, about this leg-before-wicket business?" I said. John puckered up his brows and replied:

"Ah! that is a far more difficult question. It is difficult in itself, and it was rendered more difficult by the fact that the M.C.C. committee who suggested the alteration to the existing law were not unanimous."

"The general meeting of the club who decided the point were not unanimous either," I remarked.

"No," said John, and with his inherent taste for accuracy he quoted the exact figures.

"Two hundred and fifty-nine voted in favour of the change, and one hundred and eight-eight against it."

"Then it was only by reason of the working of a technical rule, which requires a two-thirds majority that the change was not carried?" said I.

"Quite so; but you must not be content with mere statistics. The cricketers of the present day were practically solid in their opposition to the proposed innovation."

"Surely," said I "seeing that legislation for the future was the matter in hand, a nice distinction need not be drawn between past and present."

John Bull pursed up his lips a little and said with deliberation,

"You call yourself a soldier! If you could resurrect William Tell, would you put him on the Ordnance Committee?"

"Really, John," I said, "surely this is rather a personal method of carrying the war into my country. However, let that pass. I'am not at all sure I wouldn't put him on. He might teach some of 'em to shoot!"

"No flippancy, if you please." And he frowned.

"I assure you I was in earnest."

"Then, sir, you were offensive." However, he had scarcely uttered this severe rebuke when he relaxed.

"I don't quite mean that," he added quickly; "but please remember that the greater part of that M. C. C. majority were not in personal touch with the subject on which they were taking action."

"Then you think matters are best left as they are?"

"No. I don't say that. But the remedy proposed was worse than the disease, and it would have dosed more hale people than sick."

"You admit the evil?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And that it is a crying evil?"

"Certainly."

"Then what do you propose?"

"A little while since," said John sadly, "I should have said that public opinion, wisely directed, would have helped to stamp out the undesirable practice of substituting the legs for the bat. But I've cause to be a little dissatisfied with public opinion."

"That is an interesting ethical confession," I plucked up courage to remark "but it doesn't answer my question, does it? What do you propose?"

"I don't pretend to have a cut-and-dried remedy, but as any step that is taken must be a pure experiment, here is mine."

"The umpire is directed when in doubt to decide in favour of the batsman. Suppose we make an exception in the matter of leg-before-wicket and substitute 'bowler' for 'batsman.'" He turned and held out his hand.

"God-bye," he said. Think it over."

"I will."

I am still thinking it over. But thinking is difficult for some of us. Perchance those with whom it is an established custom will take the advice of John Bull.—"Westminster."

MOTION TO ARREST A RAILWAY GENERAL MANAGER.

MR. M. D. B. J. PERERA, an ex-platelayer of the C. G. R., who is suing Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, for the recovery of R5,500, alleged damages for malicious denial of promotion and enforced retirement, came into the District Court of Colombo to-day and prayed the District Judge to order the arrest of Mr. Pearce, who is about to leave the island. He says in his affidavit and petition that Mr. Pearce is preparing to leave Ceylon, preparatory to retirement on the 28th instant, and that he leaves no property in Ceylon to meet the claim he (plaintiff) has made. He adds that summons has been served on Mr. Pearce and is returnable on the 7th June, before which date Mr Pearce will have left. He, therefore, moved for Mr. Pearce's arrest so as to effect his detention, pending the case, or until security is deposited to meet the claim.

Mr. Dias had no objection, but demanded security. Mr. Perera was prepared to deposit it.

Mr. Dias then ordered that the motion be allowed, on plaintiff's giving security to the extent of R50,000, to cover Mr. Pearce's costs and any damages he may suffer as a result of the detention.

Plaintiff was taken aback at the sum asked for, but acquiesced and left the Court to try and get the security stipulated for.

It may be added that the Attorney-General has already instructed the Crown Proctor to appear for and defend the action on behalf of Mr. Pearce, and that the Crown Proctor is in communication with Mr. Pearce on the subject.—*Times of Ceylon*, (May 22.)

U.S.A. AND COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

MESSRS. MORGAN AND CARNEGIE INTERVIEWED.

"NOTHING CAN ARREST AMERICAN PROGRESS."

THE issue of the "New York Journal" contained reports of interviews which one of its representatives has succeeded in obtaining with Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who have been together for some days at Aix-les-Bains.

Mr. Morgan is described as "restless and sleepless under the strain of steel, steamship and railroad combines, which are evidently telling on his rugged frame. He is a different man from the Morgan of Wall-street, the cool, impenetrable ruler of finance and of financiers. He is restless, and seeks recreation in rural freedom and the pleasures of society with almost desperate determination." Mr. Morgan, the "Journal" tells us, said:

"The United States can solve every commercial problem if we give them time. The country can supply all the markets of the world. But we need carrying power, as the country has not anything like enough for its products. No commercial coalition of European countries against the United States is possible—there are too many conflicting interests. We can do without luxuries; they cannot do without necessities. We have entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity."

Mr. Carnegie took up the subject and gave the Journal "an outline of the great things that were coming." All these consolidations—railroads, steamships, steel, he said, are steps in advance of a great movement which will distinguish the twentieth century. This unification of transportation by sea and by land marks genuine progress. Hereafter American railway lines will be one interest, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one man in New York can fix through rates to meet the situation. In a short time the trunk railways will run steamship lines on the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, and, thus transportation over land and sea will be consolidated. Hitherto the business of the world has been carried on by little divisions; but America is now ahead, as usual, obtaining unity, interest, management. It would be unwise not to promote this movement. I hail it as another triumph for the Republic. Her commercial activity hastens the arrival of her supremacy of the world.

"And in claiming commercial supremacy for the American Republic, I make no exception in favour of any nation whatever. Though I am as deeply interested in these movements as any man, I am entirely out of business, and would not turn my hand to make more millions; but I shall never cease to be, as a volunteer, a watchman on the tower—without salary.

"The present movement in financial matters is unprecedented. For five years the Republic was held back by a dangerous agitation affecting the standard value, and little development took place. In the meantime vast earnings accumulated, and when the gold standard became established, these earnings sought investment. This investment is perfectly sound; speculation is not at the root of it, those speculations will enter into the movement later on, and will probably carry it beyond reasonable bounds, when a reaction will ensue. But even after this reaction the country will remain much improved, and owing to present and to coming development, America will have scored, while other countries have been stationary.

"Nothing can arrest the onward progress of the American Republic, if it keeps its head level, develops its own resources, and keeps out of wild schemes in other parts of the world. If we wish to reach the zenith of commercial supremacy, we must avoid foreign complications; the example of England in South Africa should be a lesson to us."

A representative of the "Westminster Gazette" inquired on 8th May at the London offices of the Cunard and the White Star lines, and was informed that there was no truth whatever in the report that the two lines had entered into an arrangement for the purpose of competing with greater advantage against American shipping competition. At the line this office of the Hamburg-American representative gathered from Mr. Shaw that his company, which alone run regular steamers from Southampton and Plymouth to America, did not look for competition from any Liverpool companies. While admitting that a big stir was taking place in the shipping world, Mr. Shaw inclined to the view that very shortly matters would quiet down.

As regards the American competition with the British carrying trade, Mr. Percy Heath, the former First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, says: "Mr. Morgan's example in buying vessels will be followed by all the trans-Continental Lines, of which there will be no fewer than seven by the end of this year. We have lacked vessels for a long time, but now it is apparent that there is a change coming in American marine policies. We do most of the world's exporting, and it is meet that we should do the carrying."

While Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller are promoting a big shipbuilding "combine" in the United States, at home Sir Christophor Furness, who had already an important interest in no fewer than five country shipyards, four marine-engine-building establishments, and two of the largest of our steel and iron works in the North-country, has been acquiring control of the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, at Howden-upon-Tyne, which, though only formed four years ago, obtained last year the fourth position on the Tyne shipbuilding return.

It is believed that the prolonged negotiations for amalgamation between Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of the United States are at last on the eve of completion.

The news is confirmed that Mr. James W. Ellsworth, of Baltimore, has secured the coal contracts for the supply of several thousand tons of fuel monthly to the Orleans Railway.

Thirty-four members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, including Messrs. Leir, Morton, Pierpont Morgan, and Carnegie, will attend the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce on June 5.

The "Petit Journal" announces the impending failure of a number of the steel-making firms in the Duchy of Luxembourg. The capital of the companies concerned is fifty million francs.

The amalgamated Danish match companies, and several Swedish and one English firm, are about to combine with a joint capital of £300,000, and offices in London, Hamburg, and Copenhagen.

M. Edmund Lockroy, ex-Minister of Marine, in an article on the Navy and the public spirit of the German people, published in the *Temps*, relates a curious anecdote showing the energy with which Germans, even of the highest rank, support the commercial interests of their country. An Italian shipbuilder, a member of the Italian Parliament, had received an order from the Sovereign of one of the Balkan States for a warship to be used on the Danube. He took the plans to his client's palace and was invited to luncheon, it being understood that the contract would be signed after the meal. One of the guests at the lunch was a German princess, who, as soon as she learnt of the proposal, assured her Royal host that Italian shipbuilding was far inferior to German shipbuilding, and expatiated with such warmth, and gave so many significant hints that his Majesty gave way, and the contract with the Italian was cancelled. This story was told to M. Lockroy by the shipbuilder himself, who considered he had been very hardly used.

M. Jules Siegfried, French ex-Minister of Commerce, is reported to have said, in the course of a conversation: "If the great trusts of the United States encroach upon European markets to the detriment of European manufacturers, I predict a combination of the commercial countries of Europe to raise the tariffs on American goods to almost prohibitive figures."

At a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yates submitted the following resolution; "That this Council considers the special and earnest attention of the Government should be given without delay to the best methods of guarding the interests of British trade and commerce against the injurious effects which may result from the combination of American trusts, both from a national and commercial aspect." The multiplication of trusts, he said endangered not only the British market, but the Continental markets also, and it behoved them as business men to see what they could do to safeguard their own interests. As a remedy for the threatened disaster, Mr. Yates urged a federation of the British Colonies and Dependencies. Mr. Sambidge questioned whether the trust were not to a large extent mere bogeys. On the proposition of Mr. Yates, further discussion was adjourned to a meeting to be specially convened.

Laffan reports that the Ontario, the Lake Superior and the Consolidated Lake Superior companies, Canadian rivals to the Steel Trust, have decided to amalgamate, the capital being fixed at 117,000,000dols.

Laffan also reports: "The prospectus of the new shipbuilding combination, consisting of the Union Ironworks at San Francisco, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and Louis Nixon and Co., at Elizabethport, New Jersey—capital 70,00,000dols.—is issued to-day. The Corporation is stated to be able to equip warships to the minutest detail, either on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. Mr. C. R. Flint, president of the American Ordnance Company and other arms and ammunition companies, is interested in the combine, and it is believed that Cramps Shipbuilding Company and the Bethlehem Steel Works also have an interest."

The latest item of "engineering" placed by rumour to the credit of Mr. Morgan and his friends is a "trust" of the watch-factories of the United States, the capitalisation being named as 75,000,000 dols. It was stated by a member of the Coventry Watch Trade Association, at a meeting called to consider trademarks, that he had a suspicion that a good many, if not the majority, of the manufacturers in Coventry bought as much foreign stuff as they could.

Mr. Morgan, of Steel Trust fame, has in mind we are told, a scheme for making it possible for the "moneyed man" to cross the herring-pond without the poor being always with him. This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, is to be obtained by his paying £200 for a ticket for a single passage in the *liners de luxe* about to be established. An "Express" correspondent has interviewed somebody who from a very full mind (and knowledge) speaks of five-day vessels, none but first-class passengers, magnificent suites of rooms, colour schemes, a grill-room. Jersey cows, cocks and hens, cafe-chantant, high-class artists, gymnasium, conservatory, sunroom, manicures, masseurs, special "rooms" (not kennels) for dogs, the acme of luxury having apparently been attained in 'tiled" bathrooms. There will also be many "ingenious devices" for all sorts of things. But really, millionaires should be able to have "all the news of the day"—by wireless telegraphy, of course at least from Wall Street, and how strange that nothing is said about any "ingenious device" for the prevention of sea-sickness, for smoothing down the waves, for allaying the storm, or for floating the vessel in a sea of rosewater. Surely, then, even this latest mode cannot be said to make ocean travel as pleasant as human ingenuity can ever hope to make it.

Can it be that Mr. Morgan has a competitor in this new line of business in Mr. Frank C. Clark, the American agent of the Great Western and Great Northern Railways, who has just chartered the White Star liner *Celtic* for a Mediterranean cruise?—*Westminster*.

POLICE SEIZURE OF THE 'IRISH PEOPLE.'

OBJECTIONABLE ARTICLE ON THE KING.

THE latest issue, dated Saturday, May 11, of Mr. William O'Brien's newspaper, the "Irish People' has been seized and suppressed by the Irish police. Some Dublin correspondents suggest that the paper has been suppressed because of an attack upon the Chief Secretary in an article under the title of "Lord Edward's Great Grandson"; but it is more probable that the suppression is due to a note assailing the King which appears on its front page. This relates to his Majesty and his recent reception of a "loyal address" from a number of English Catholics, including Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, and is couched in terms of the most objectionable description, which we have no intention of reproducing, although after considerable difficulty a "Westminster" representative succeeded in obtaining a copy of the suppressed paper in London this morning. The following paragraphs may, however, be quoted as two of the mildest from an article which may fairly be described as passing all bounds of decency and taste:

"Tolerance and good-will" towards the subjects whom he had insulted so grossly that owning "allegiance" to him, was nothing else than a horrible and shameful mockery, may well be expected from Edward Rex. It is not worth while being intolerant towards slaves who glory in their servitude.

In Great Britain nine-tenths of the Catholics are Irish in blood and mind. But there was no representative of Ireland—thank goodness—on the "deputation" on Friday. The loyalists represented England only—and if the purely English Catholics choose to acknowledge themselves as superstitious idolators, it is no fault of ours. We deny the "soft impeachment.' Even though Sir Joseph Downes of Dublin, Sir Daniel Joseph Hagarty of Cork, and Mr. Daniel Horgan (Maylor-street) of the same good old city are "loyal," their recreancy does not for a moment affect the feelings of the Irish people towards the King of the Blasphemous Oath.

But, as intimated, it is not observations of this sort which constitute the objectionable character of the article, but others of a more personal character.

The following is an extract from the article upon Mr. Wyndham:

Our precious Chief Secretary is a fraud and a hypocrite, and he must be regarded and treated by Irish Nationalists as such until he becomes as anxious to leave Ireland as ever was an English coercionist.

Next night Dublin police were engaged in seizing, "without warrant and without warning," copies of the paper, wherever they could put hands upon them The officer who visited the publishing office stated that he had received his authority from the Under-Secretary for Ireland.

The procedure of the police who visited the newsagents was first to produce a penny and ask for a paper, next to demand as a police-officer the balance of the stock. No warrant was produced in any single case.

CENSUS RETURNS.

LONDON'S MILLIONS.

WITH commendable promptitude the Registrar-General has issued summary returns of the population in the administrative county of London and in the English and Welsh county boroughs. The figures are liable to revision.

London within the County Council area has a population of 4,536,034, in comparison with 4,228,317 ten years ago. The increase is less than was anticipated, but it will be remembered how great is the number of families who, owing to improved means of communication and the pressure in the suburbs in close proximity to the City, have moved further away. The increase in the area of 75,442 acres included in the administrative county has amounted to 308,717, while in the previous ten years the population grew to the extent of 3,95,000. Hence, whereas the increase amounted to 10·3 per cent. in the previous decennial period, it has since been about 7·3 per cent. only. But even on these figures the aggregation is amazing, and its upward tendency in the past century is not without interest, as the following figures of past censuses indicate:—

1801	958,788	1851	2,363,274
1811	1,138,746	1851	2,808,862
1821	1,379,031	1871	3,266,987
1831	1,655,099	1881	3,834,194
1841	1,948,503	1891	4,228,317

While the night population of such working centres as the City, Finsbury, Holborn, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Bermondsey, and Westminster is falling, and even Chelsea, Poplar, St. Pancras, and Southwark grow only slowly, Fulham has jumped from 91,790 to 137,289; Wandsworth from 155,524 to 232,030, Lewisham from, 88,933 to 127,460; and such places as Paddington, Islington, Lambeth, Hampstead and Stepney have not remained stagnant.

The figures for London do not include such places as West Ham, Willesden, Hornsey, Acton, Ealing, Richmond, and other districts which are included in the Metropolitan police district. The new census figures for none of these places are available except West Ham, which has a population of 267,308 (as against 204,903 in 1891). In 1891 these outer districts of Greater London had a population of 1,363, 183. The increase of population in these districts during the past ten years is certainly great, and the population now exceeds 1,500,000. Thus, Greater London has a population of over 6,000,000.

After London the biggest towns are insignificant in point of population. The Registrar-General's figures for the county boroughs indicate, however, remarkable increases, only three having diminished—Bath from 51,844 to 49,817, Chester from 37,105 to 36,281, and Huddersfield (very slightly) from 95,420 to 95,008. The four largest cities still stand in the same order—Liverpool 685,276, Manchester 543,930, Birmingham 522,182, and Leeds 428,953, the last-named having grown to the extent of 61,408. If to Manchester's population be added that of Salford a total of 764,945 is obtained, while Birkenhead in similar manner would swell Liverpool's total to 796,182. These figures still leave Glasgow with pride of place as the second city in the United Kingdom in point of population, for the town on the Clyde boasts over 700,000 within the limits of the city proper.



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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE "Twopenny Tube" is said to have increased the attendances at several City churches.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is represented in a "Chicago Record" caricature as the world's strong man—"who, if he doesn't mind, will break his back."

The first instance of a railway train laden entirely with eggs is reported from Newton, Kan., whence twelve refrigerator cars, containing 144,000 dozen, or nearly two million eggs, left for California.

After the almost tropical heat a sudden and unexpected change has set in in the West of England. Snow was falling heavily in North Devon and on Dartmoor on 7th May causing much damage to spring crops.

English firms really do get a foreign order occasionally, it appears, after all; for an English firm has obtained the contract for constructing a ship canal between the Black Sea and the Caspian. There were four French competitors, but their estimates were too high.

Mr. Sackez, said to be a Russian nobleman in disguise, is reported to have discovered the "mother" oil stream in Texas whence all the "gushers" have been fed. He has purchased 10,000 acres, and has launched a company with £400,000 to exploit his purchase.

What was intended to be a captive balloon, containing two persons, was sent up from one of the forts near Cologne on Sunday afternoon, the 5th May, for manœuvring purposes. The strong wind, however, broke the fastenings and the balloon, which was carried in the direction of Ehrenfeld and Ossendorf, has not been heard of since.

Now that the full programmes for the Leeds Musical Festival have been settled, it appears that thirty-eight composers are represented, made up of twelve British, fourteen German, five French, four Italian, and three Slav. Two composers only—Brahms and Bach—have more than a single work in the entire festival, so that no one can complain of lack of variety. There will be three novelties, Mr. Coleridge Taylor's cantata, "The Blind Girl of Castel Cuille," M. Glazounow's memorial cantata to a Russian painter, which has already been heard in St. Petersburg, and Dr. C. Wood's composition for bass solo and orchestra.

Apropos of Sir H. N. Prendergast's recent autobiography, a correspondent writes to "M.A.P.":—"An amusing incident took place when King Theebaw was brought before Sir Harry Prendergast. The story has been told before, but this version is new, and owes its origin perhaps to the fun of some junior officer. When King Theebaw was brought before Sir Henry, he implored the General not to rob him of a precious ring or of his no less precious wife! But as the Chief smiled in a mysterious manner, King Theebaw exclaimed:—'Well, well, take my wife, but oh, great Commander, spare me my ring!'"

Both M. Witte (now Russian Minister of Finance) and the present Russian Minister of Ways of Communications, have had practical training as engineers. The former worked through the locomotive shops, drove an engine, and was subsequently a stationmaster for some years on the Southern Russian Railways; while Prince Khilkoff, under an assumed name, worked through all the practical branches of rail-roading in the United States of America as a paid employee. This practical knowledge, so valuable to the chief of such a State department, must occasionally prove excessively embarrassing to subordinates with only theoretical training.

The parish of Upper Eldon, in Hants, is probably unique among the parishes of the United Kingdom. It is situated about five miles from Romsey, and boasts a population of ten. The village church stands in the centre of the farmyard of one of the two houses in the parish, and the farmyard is also the village cemetery. The building dates from the eleventh century, and contains a reading desk, communion table and rails, and five pews, but does not boast a pulpit. The living is of the annual value of £45, but there is not at present an incumbent. Occasionally a cleryman will visit the district, or pass through on a walking tour. The bell will then be rung, and the parishioners will attend an impromptu service.

The methods by which nuthatches seek immunity from danger are ingenious. Against birds no larger than itself the sturdily-built nuthatch, with its strong formidable bill, is perfectly capable of holding its own, while against more determined aggressors, like starlings, it adopts the ingenious precaution of plastering up the entrance of its home with mud, and reducing it to such a size as will exactly meet its own requirements. Before a nuthatch can be induced to take possession of a nesting box in a garden, its habitual cuteness leads it to detect the lid opening on a hinge, so fatal to privacy, a drawback which it will at once proceed to remedy by a plentiful application of clay. So skilfully is the work done in the first instance, that when the nesting season comes round again only slight repairs and alterations are required; but these receive the most scrupulous attention, and even in the depth of winter an occasional inspecton is made and these all-important defences overhauled.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Ridley and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case of Samuels v. Horsman and another, in which Mr. Philip Samuels, a Paddington licensed victualler, and formerly treasurer of the Hayerstock Trotting Club, claimed as against the chairman and secretary of the club a declaration that he was entitled by the running of his horse, "Frank Throne," to a seventy-guinea cup. The trotting match was decided on the 23rd November, 1899, the distance being a mile and a half. Three horses, "Nixie," "Frank Throne," and "Topsy's Raby," were left in the final heat. "Nixie" won, but was disqualified, and the plaintiff claimed the cup, as his horse "Frank Thorne," came in second. The ground on which the cup was refused by the club was that the plaintiff's horse had been pulled, but this was denied by the plaintiff. Evidence of a very conflicting character was offered upon both sides, and in the result the jury found for the defendant.

Mr. George A. Wade, in an interesting article on "Celebrated Lady Anglers "in the "Lady's Realm," remarks that the Duchess of Fife is undoubtedly facile princeps amongst our Royal fisherwomen. She enjoys most of her angling on the Dee, in Aberdeenshire, where there are ever salmon of surpassing size and beauty to be taken by the expert fisher. The afternoons and evenings at Mar Lodge are mostly devoted to the pursuit of the sport, and fine results often attend her efforts. The Duchess can play and land a salmon with the best of her guests there. The Queen knows how to handle a rod and she likes nothing better than taking the creel and reel, accompanied by one of her daughters, and having an hour or two's restful sport by the shimmering Dee or the silver Tey. Princess Victoria is very nearly as keen an angler as her sister the Duchess of Fife, but the lives of the Queen and Princess are of a busier kind than hers.

When Lord Salisbury was last in Glasgow on a political mission he had as his host Lord Blythswood who invariably presides at the great Conservative gatherings in the western capital of Scotland. Big and burly in presence, his lordship of Blythswood has a voice that can easily fill the largest hall in Britain. Probably he has had more than his share of public speaking, as he invariably had to fight for his seat in the House of Commons when he sat in Parliament for West Renfrew, and the weavers of the oldworld village of Kilbarchan are among the wiliest political thinkers and the severest "hecklers" in the land which gave the "heckler" his birth. Before entering the political arena Lord Blythswood was in the army, and went through the Crimea. His hobby is the science of electricity. He is one of the fortunate noblemen, who, like the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Westminster, reap abundantly from the commercial prosperity of the country. The extension of Glasgow by its industrial progress has given him a huge income from ground rents.

Although the Great Central Railway, is handicapped in the matter of speed by reason of having to travel over some forty-four miles of the Metropolitan Railway, its expresses from and to London attain a high rate of speed, the 103 miles from London to Leicester being covered in 125min., without an intermediate stop. Directly the down trains leave the Metropolitan metals a great increase in the speed is noticeable. On April 20th, the 1.30 p.m. down luncheon-car express travelled over the 8 miles 29 chains, from Lutterworth to Whetstone, in 8min. 9sec. On the up journey, even better speeds were attained. "No, 967," one of the new "single" engines, took charge of the 7.44 p.m. train, consisting of five coaches, at Leicester, and travelled over the 11 miles 38 chains from Lutterworth to Willoughby in 10min. 19sec. The train arrived at Marylebone 2min. 17sec. before time. It is evident (says the "Railway Magazine") that the Great Central Railway can easily "cut" the time between London and Leicester, and as a commencement, the knocking off of the odd minutes, thus making the journey exactly two hours, would attract a good deal of traffic to this excellent route.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

An important Parliamentary paper has recently been issued showing the expenditure and probable future cost of various naval works now in progress. The facts and figures contained in this document are timely, since, with the information published in the First Lord's statement, they show how much is being done in the direction of providing for the needs of the navy. It is bound to be the case that as the fleet increases and the designs of vessels are modified, new tactical questions must arise, and various matters which come under the category of naval works are bound to develop in many directions. It is not only that our dockyards need extension and re-equipment, for this is but a portion of the work in hand. Large sums are being spent on the adaptation of the naval ports to the present needs of the fleet and upon the enclosure and defence of harbours. Similarly the erection of naval barracks become necessary to replace the old depot ships, and at all the large ports buildings of this nature are in progress. Then, again, in connection with coaling arrangements and the need for expediting the prompt provision of fuel on the return of ships to port, new jetties and wharfs, and other facilities, are in preparation. There are critics who object to some of this large expenditure on what is satirically described as bricks and mortar, but as a rule the objections thus raised are to the principle involved, and not to any particular work. The exception to this rule is to be found in such cases as those of Gibraltar, where a strategical issue is involved, or Dover, where the harbour for naval purposes must be of problematical value. On the whole, however, the various items which from time to time appear in the Naval Estimates or in the Naval Works Act, after having passed under Parliamentary review, have met with general approbation and support. And, although the sums involved are large, we do not remember any instance in which the House of Commons has done otherwise than endorse the suggestions and action of the naval authorities.

To call constitutional compulsory military service conscription, and to characterise its advocacy as a counsel of despair, observed the "Broad Arrow" is entirely to misapprehend the meaning and effect of the existing law of England to that end. Yet this is the way an evening contemporary refers to the reasonable proposition that if voluntary enlistment fails, as appears probable, to give effect to intended reforms and the necessary augmentation of the forces, the ballot for the militia should be enforced to ensure a proper basis for the fabric of an Imperial army. There is no intention on the part of the advocates of the militia ballot to introduce conscription in the European sense, nor is there any idea of making every man in the United Kingdom a soldier, certainly we have never countenanced such proposal; but what is wanted and what we have urged is, that the national militia should be doubled or trebled in numbers, and that if necessary the ballot should be enforced to fill the ranks, but only if and so far as is necessary. No responsible writer on army reform has seriously advocated the application of the Continental system to the United Kingdom. It would be both unsuitable and unnecessary. England has no need for such an army, nor would it be either possible or politic to attempt to apply any form of compulsion to provide troops for foreign service. Not even in France or Germany is that attempted; but the principles underlying all forms of conscription are those which for centuries have provided England with an army, and which have only comparatively recently in our history been supplanted by voluntary enlistment, which now is showing signs of failure and may endanger the sufficiency of the national forces.

The recent combined operations of the French at Marseilles were of a somewhat interesting character, although, save as an exercise, their actual value is not easy to determine. The theme laid down was that an enemy's fleet should seize the battery of Niolon and spike the guns there, in order that the ships might enter the passage and bombard the islands of Ratoneau and Pomegues. The naval forces were under command of Vice-Admiral de Maigret, and consisted of the St. Louis, Gaulois Charles Martel, Chanzy, Lavoisier, Linois, Jauregiberry, Bovet, Cassard, and Du Chayla, while the garrison of Marseilles, comprising 3,000 men, under the orders of General d'Entraigues, manned the coast defences between La Ciotat and Sausset, and was supported by the boats of the mobile defence. A battalion of the 11th Infantry and another of Colonial infantry had been embarked in the ships of the squadron. After having driven back the defending troops on the shore, a thousand men were landed at five o'clock in the morning at Sausset. Advised of the disembarkation, General d'Entraigues despatched a reserve battalion and two squadrons of Hussars, but the landing had been successfully effected, and the operation came to an end, it being considered that the battery of Niolon had been silenced, and that the squadron was able to destroy the fortifications on the islands. The troops were re-embarked within a period of thirty-five minutes. Another exercise of the same kind is to take place further to the west. It is then believed that the Mediterranean Squadron will proceed to Corsica and Algeria.

The French Northern Squadron will leave Brest in the course of a few days for Quiberon and the harbour of the Trousses, to return about May 25. It will remain then about fifteen or twenty days at Brest before leaving for Cherbourg, and probably afterwards for the Mediterranean, where manœuvres are contemplated in conjunction with the squadron there. It is understood that the new battleship Iena will bear the flag of Vice-Admiral Gervais, who is again expected to be "Admiralissimo" of the combined forces. The Iena has undergone her twenty-four hour's trial in favourable circumstances, developing 16.3 knots with 9,830-h.p. According to the latest intelligence she was about to undergo her full-power trial as the final test imposed upon her machinery. She will ultimately be the flagship of the Northern Squadron.

The French Minister of Marine lately gave orders that twenty submarine boats should be put in hand—ten at Toulon, six at Rochefort, and four at Cherbourg. In displacement they will be intermediate between the Gymnote (30 tons) and the Morse (146 tons). The Francais, which is an improvement on the latter, is still under trial at Cherbourg, and is said to be a success. In relation to the building of submarine boats in England, the Yacht remarks that now we recognise that battle squadrons are not enough for the defence of our coasts. We have observed a watching attitude, with prudence; but France must not hide from herself the fact that our industrial resources will soon enable us to overtake and outrun her in the race. It seems to be overlooked that our new boats are to be merely experimental, and that it by no means follows that we shall create a submarine flotilla. At Toulon, M. Loubet made a brief trip in the Gustave Zede.

It is announced that in Norway it has been decided to build submarine or submersible boats for the purpose of coast defence. Admiral Borresen, Chief of the Naval General Staff, has demanded of the Storthing the voting of a sum for the construction of a submarine boat of the Holland type, as the first of a flotilla of six of the class, which are to be completed within two years. Admiral Borresen believes that the nature of the Norwegian coast, which is intersected by bays and innumerable fords, is admirably adapted for submarine defence. He states that twenty boats would suffice to protect Christiania and the southwest coast against all hostile attempts.

An extraordinary telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, appeared in some of the morning papers purporting to having an official or semi-official basis. It was announced that "the garrison at Halifax and also the fortifications at Esquimalt will shortly be transferred to the Admiralty, and will form the nucleus of a great naval station under the command of an admiral." On the face of it, and remembering the statements of Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Arnold-Forster respectively in regard to the military and naval view of the matter referred to, this statement was one which could only be received with great doubt. Apart from any other reason, the idea of making Esquimalt and Halifax one station under one admiral is ridiculous, and it cannot have surprised anybody to see the whole statement declared to be without the slightest foundation.

It would be interesting to know who it was that supplied the Laffan Agency with this extraordinary story and the details which accompanied it. We were told that the garrisons for the fortifications would consist of 2,000 soldiers and marines, of whom 600 would be Marine Artillery, and it was also reported that it had been decided to construct an ammunition and small arms factory in the vicinity of Halifax. Where this story had its origin it is not likely we shall discover, but there are indications which appear to point to a desire to mislead the public in regard to the important question involved in providing garrisons for the coaling stations, and it is most satisfactory that a prompt denial has been given to it.

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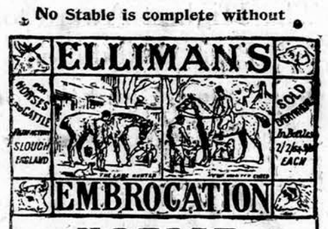
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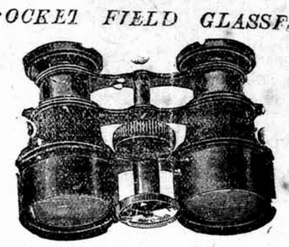
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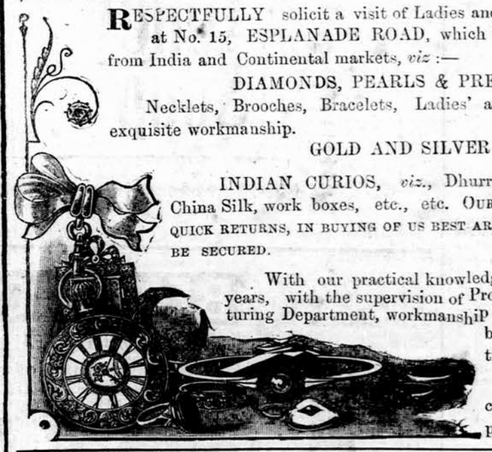
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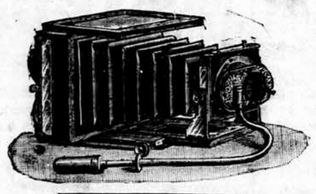
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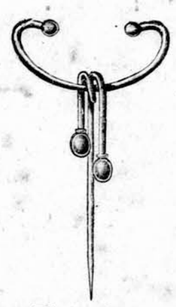
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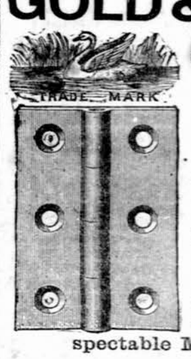
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